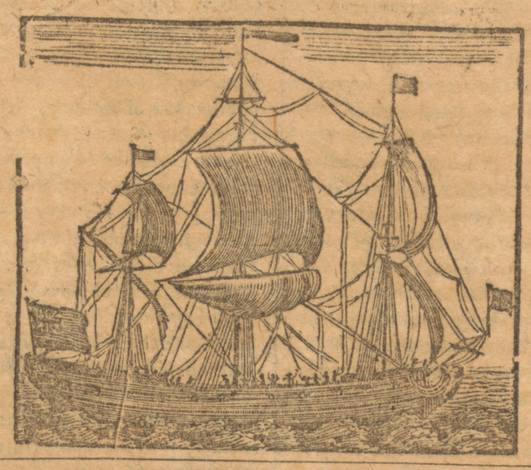
VOL. IV. NUMB. 176.

DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1775.



To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the premiſes, on Monday the 27th inſtant, (March) if not before ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 140 acres, whereof 20 acres or more is woodland, and about 10 acres meadow, great part of which is watered; with a good bearing orchard. On the premiſes is a good griſt and merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, pleaſantly ſeated on the public road leading from Wrightstown to Philadelphia, from which city it is diſtant eighteen miles and an half, and about ten miles from a landing and ſtore-houſe on Delaware. The dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, barn, and ſtabling, of which there is ſufficient, are all of ſtone. The whole is in good repair, and now in the occupation of Joſeph Walker, who, on application, will ſhew the premiſes.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a good flour waggon, with a valuable team of horſes and their geers. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Wedneſday, the 12th of April next, on the premiſes, in purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of James M'Connell, deceaſed,

A VERY valuable Plantation, ſituate in East-Penn ſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, on Conedogwainet creek, and within four miles of Harris's Ferry; containing 150 acres of extraordinary good land, about one half cleared, and in very good repair, having a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a barn and other convenient buildings, a good bearing apple orchard, and a great number of very good peach trees thereon. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, on the day and place above mentioned, by

WILLIAM GEDDIS,
JAMES OLIVER,
JAMES PURDY, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Indentures of a Dutch Girl, about fourteen years of age, who has four years to ſerve. Her maſter having quit houſe-keeping ſhe is ſold for want of employ. Enquire of SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

THE GENTLEMAN FARRIER's REPOSITORY, of elegant and approved Remedies for the Diſeaſes of HORSES; in two books. Containing, I. the Surgical, II. the Medical part of PRACTICAL FARRIERY; alſo, directions for the proper treatment of poſt chaiſe and other horſes, after violent exerciſe. With ſuitable remarks on the whole.

To which are now added, Obſervations on broken winded Horſes, endeavouring to prove the ſeat of that malady not to be in the lungs.

By J. BARTLET, SURGEON.

THE Subſcriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling buſineſs for ſome years paſt for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened ſaid buſineſs in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he intends carrying it on in the moſt extenſive manner; and as ſaid Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to ſerve his cuſtomers with the greateſt care and punctuality, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 7th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle county, an indented ſervant man named THOMAS M'DERMALD; he came from Ireland with Capt. M'Cutcheon in the year 1772, and has ſince had for maſters James Ray, Joſhua Jackſon, John Dickſon, Peter Robinſon, and the ſubſcriber, and has been in Philadelphia gaol: He is about five feet four or five inches high, red faced, and his noſe turns up; had on a thick black and white mixed jacket, with no collar and neither hemmed nor bound round the neck, the ſleeves blacker than the body, long trowſers of the ſame, black ſtockings, and good ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH OGLE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 1774.
THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 21ſt of November, laſt, a Negro Boy named CATO, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtrong and well made; had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coattee, a ſuperfine purple jacket, and a ſmall hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

JOHN ACKEROYD,
At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, is now opening the remainder of his GOODS, imported in the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, amongſt which are the following articles,

FINE and ſecond 7-4 broadcloths, yard wide foreſt cloths and plains, beaver hunters, lambſkins, caſſimers and German ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and figured callimancoes, durants and tammies of almoſt every colour, hair and worſted pluſhes, worſted barrogans, plain and corded liſtings, cotton velvets, velverets, ſattinets, thickſets, jeans, fuſtians, 3-4 cotton drabs, Dutch and Italian cords; half yard and yard wide corded, flowered and bordered dimothies; yard and 9-8 wide Marſeilles quiltings; 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown drillings, Ravens duck, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; together with a quantity of Queen's ware, of an excellent quality, to be ſold cheap for caſh only.

The importation of Goods from Britain being ſtopped, obliges the ſaid ACKEROYD to diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand and return to England as ſoon as he can; he therefore requeſts that all accounts paſt due to him, may be balanced as ſoon as poſſible.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 15th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant woman named ANN BURDON, about 22 years old, luſty and full faced, with brown hair; had on and took with her when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey petticoat and jacket, a pair of mens ſhoes and a pair of yarn ſtockings; ſhe likewiſe had three aprons, two of them rapping and the other check. Any perſon that will take up the ſaid ſervant woman and ſecure her in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the county, if out of the county THIRTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN COLLINS.

Trenton, March 1, 1775.
THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, a certain DANIEL MURRIN, a native of Ireland, by trade a butcher, with a ſum of money that he was intruſted with: He is about five feet high, well ſet, with black hair commonly club'd; took with him a light coloured cloth coat with wooden buttons, a cotton velvet jacket, and leather breeches; a claret coloured coat and ſcarlet jacket, two new check ſhirts and one white one, a ſilver watch, a pair of ſilver buckles, and a pair of ſquare plated buckles in his ſhoes. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid MURRIN, ſo that I may have my property again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM SMITH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana hundred, Newcaſtle county, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, neither brand nor ear mark, ſhod all round, paces and trots, and canters well. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe only FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW ANDERSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on Sunday night, the 26th of February laſt, from the ſubſcribers, near Carliſle in Cumberland county, two Iriſh ſervants; one named PETER HAGAN, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a freſh looking, full faced, fat lad, with ſhort dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a good common linen ſhirt, a black ſilk neckcloth, a brown coat made of beaver coating, with mohair buttons of the ſame colour, a red beaver coating jacket with red mohair buttons, new deer-ſkin breeches, the buttons covered with the ſame, coarſe grey woven ſtockings almoſt new, new ſhoes, and plain ſteel buckles. The other named WILLIAM ELLIOTT, aged about twenty-one years, by trade a tinman, about five feet high, a freſh looking lad but rather thin faced, black hair with a falſe cue, a little wool hat bound with black binding, an homeſpun linen ſhirt, a white ſtock and plated ſtock buckle, a brown homeſpun coat with white metal buttons, a brown jacket of low priced broadcloth with white metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, grey home made ſtockings, good ſhoes lately half ſoaled, and plain yellow buckles: He is a little bandy legged, and talkative. They both love ſtrong drink, have but little money, but a good deal more cloathing, which they will probably ſell or exchange. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed ſervants ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for each if taken in the county, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for each if taken out of the county, with reaſonable charges if brought home to their maſters.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN DAVIES, Junior.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

BEST Engliſh gun-flints by the thouſand, bar lead, needles, ſealing wax, mace, ſaffron, Turlington's balſam by the dozen, black ſilk cravats and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glaſſes, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large aſſortment of India callicoes.

RUSSIA IRON,
A FEW tons of excellent quality, in broad bars ſuitable for cart tire; alſo a few coils of running and ſtanding RIGGING, and a CABLE of 13 inches, to be ſold by

JOHN PRINGLE,
At Captain LAKE's, near the New-Market, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.
ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid GOODWIN, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the evening of the eleventh of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale—A Houſe and Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep; bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Prichard. Alſo a Houſe and Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

SARAH KIRLIN,
HANNAH GOODWIN, } Executrixes.
JACOB HARMAN, Executor.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of the Third month (called March) at ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL brick meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, (late part of the eſtate of William Bettle, Tanner, deceaſed) about three miles diſtant from the city, ſituate on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on another lane lately laid out 33 feet wide, containing 8 acres and 76 perches, ſtrict meaſure, whereon is a young orchard, a well of choice water by the door, and ſundry other improvements. The above deſcribed premiſes are very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country-ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame may have credit for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, giving ſatisfactory ſecurity and paying intereſt.—For further particulars apply to

SARAH BETTLE, Executrix.
SAMUEL BETTLE,
JOSEPH HOWELL, } Executors.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.
TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for a Houſe and Lot in this city,

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and ſixty odd acres of land, part cleared and fit for plowing, and part hath good oak wood on it, a ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſome fruit trees, good water, and the inhabitants may be ſupplied with fiſh all the year: It is ſituated about twenty miles from this city, and there is a good road to it. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets, near the New-Market. SARAH BROUGHTON.

N. B. If it ſuits the purchaſer the money may lay in his hands, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

February 9, 1775.
TO BE LET,
For a term of years, and may be entered on in the Spring,

A TANYARD compleat, with a dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. and ſome meadow: Alſo two Farms, with a conſiderable quantity of very fine meadow to each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who propoſes to be on the premiſes, at the head of Cheſter, Kent county, Maryland, from the 15th of this month until the 20th of March next. THOMAS GILPIN.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber, living in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE Plantation, or tract of patent land, containing two hundred and two acres, with the uſual allowance: About one half of ſaid land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber; there is about fifteen acres of meadow made and moſtly well watered, and as much more may be made; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, and a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

THOMAS PLUMMER.

CHOCOLATE
Manufactured in the beſt manner, and SOLD by
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, JUNIOR,
In Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe,

WHERE country ſtore-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms, and at the ſhorteſt notice.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
BARCLAY,
PAUL COX, MASTER;

NOW loading at CUTHBERT's Wharf; will ſail in two weeks. For freight or paſſage apply to BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have for ſale, old Liſbon white wine of an excellent quality, Liverpool coarſe ſalt, fit for curing fiſh, a few quoils of Engliſh cordage, Scotch oznabrugs, ſail canvas, taffaties, bandanoes, and a freſh aſſortment of printed linens, cottons and callicoes.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
JENNY,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
MASTER;

NOW laying at GOODMAN's wharf, has genteel accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greateſt part of her cargo now ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to MASON & PATTON, or the ſaid Maſter.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the fifteenth day of March inſt. at Two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that meſſuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB's TAVERN, ſituate in Brandywine hundred in the county of Newcaſtle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia thro' Cheſter to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marſh, the reſt arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and eaſy to mud and improve the whole at pleaſure. The beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſaid premiſes, with its ſituation about midway between Cheſter and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's ſeat or for a tavern, or any public buſineſs, and is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to ſay more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered upon the 25th of March.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas and *Jonathan Penroſe*,
On SOCIETY-HILL,

BRISTOL BEER, in hampers; a few crates of QUART BOTTLES; SHEATHING PAPER and NAILS.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty two miles from Miſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

WANTED,
A SMART lively Negro Boy, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Any perſon having ſuch an one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the Printer.

PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY,
For raiſing 360l. toward finiſhing a Bridge over PICKERING CREEK.

THE Managers of ſaid Lottery are ſorry they are obliged to inform the few adventurers who have thought the ſcheme worthy of encouragement, that after uſing their utmoſt induſtry to diſpoſe of the tickets in ſaid Lotrery, they find ſo many yet on hand as renders it impoſſible for them to draw upon ſuch principles as would anſwer the end propoſed: And the impatience of the adventurers, together with the little encouragement given of ever ſelling the remainder, has induced them thus publicly to notify thoſe who have purchaſed and paid for tickets, to return them to the perſons of whom they bought and receive back their money.

To be RENTED or SOLD,
And no money required on giving proper ſecurity,

BETWEEN forty and fifty acres of marſh meadow, of an excellent quality, and bearing Engliſh graſs plentifully, well drained and divided into ſmall lots, and in exceeding good order either for paſturage or mowing, ſituated oppoſite the borough of Wilmington, to which it is very convenient for ſupplying the market. Whoever may incline to rent or purchaſe, and would chooſe to reſide in ſaid borough, may be furniſhed with a good flat and batteau; or, if more agreeable, may rent on moderate terms ſome upland, with a good dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. very commodiouſly ſituated thereto. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid borough.

JOHN M'KINLY.

Extract from the Life of the late Earl *of* Chesterfield, *containing the* System *of* Education, *delivered in a series of Letters to his Son.*

"DEAR BOY,

"THOUGH I employ so much of my time in writing to you, I confess, I have often my doubts, whether it is to any purpose. I know how unwelcome advice generally is; I know that those who want it most, like it and follow it least; and I know, too, that the advice of parents, more particularly, is ascribed to the moroseness, the imperiousness, or the garrulity of old-age. But then, on the other hand, I flatter myself, that as your own reason (though too young as yet to suggest much to you of itself) is however, strong enough to enable you both to judge of and receive plain truths: I flatter myself, I say, that your own reason, young as it is, must tell you, that I can have no interest but yours in the advice I give you; and that, consequently, you will at least weigh and consider it well: In which case, some of it will, I hope, have its effect. Do not think that I mean to dictate as a parent; I only mean to advise as a friend, and an indulgent one too: And do not apprehend that I mean to check your pleasures; of which, on the contrary, I only desire to be the guide, not the censor. Let my experience supply your want of it, and clear your way, in the progress of your youth, of those thorns and briars which scratched and disfigured me in the course of mine. I do not, therefore, so much as hint to you, how absolutely dependent you are upon me; that you neither have nor can have a shilling in the world but from me; and that, as I have no womanish weakness for your person, your merit must, and will be the only measure of my kindness. I say, I do not hint these things to you, because I am convinced that you will act right upon more noble and generous principles: I mean for the sake of doing right, and out of affection and gratitude to me.

"I have so often recommended to you attention and application to whatever you learn, that I do not mention them now as duties; but I point them out to you as conducive, nay, absolutely necessary to your pleasures; for, can there be a greater pleasure than to be universally allowed to excel those of one's own age and manner of life? And, consequently, can there be any thing more mortifying than to be excelled by them? In this latter case, your shame and regret must be greater than any body's, because every body knows the uncommon care which has been taken of your education, and the opportunities you have had of knowing more than others of your age. I do not confine the application which I recommend, singly to the view and emulation of excelling others (though that is a very sensible pleasure and a very warrantable pride) but I mean likewise to excel in the thing itself: for, in my mind, one may as well not know a thing at all, as know it but imperfectly. To know a little of any thing, gives neither satisfaction nor credit; but often brings disgrace or ridicule. Mr. Pope says very truly,

"*A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;*
"*Drink deep, or taste not the Castalian spring.*"

And what is called a *smattering* of every thing, infallibly constitutes a coxcomb. I have often, of late, reflected what an unhappy man I must now have been, if I had not acquired in my youth some fund and taste of learning. What could I have done with myself, at this age, without them? I must, as many ignorant people do, have destroyed my health and faculties by sotting away the evenings; or by wasting them frivolously in the tattle of women's company, must have exposed myself to the ridicule and contempt of those very women; or, lastly, I must have hanged myself, as a man once did, for weariness of putting on and pulling off his shoes and stockings every day. My books, and only my books, are now left me, and I daily find what Cicero says of learning to be true: *Hæc studia* (says he) *adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*

"I do not mean, by this, to exclude conversation out of the pleasures of an advanced age; on the contrary, it is a very great and very rational pleasure, at all ages; but the conversation of the ignorant is no conversation, and gives even them no pleasure: they tire of their own sterility, and have not matter enough to furnish them with words to keep up a conversation.

"Let me, therefore, most earnestly recommend to you, to hoard up, while you can, a great stock of knowledge; for though, during the dissipation of your youth, you may not have occasion to spend much of it; yet, you may depend upon it, that a time will come, when you will want it to maintain you. Public granaries are filled in plentiful years; not that it is known that the next, or the second, or the third year will prove a scarce one; but because it is known, that, sooner or latter, such a year will come, in which the grain will be wanted.

"I will say no more to you upon this subject; you have Mr. Harte with you to enforce it, you have reason to assent to the truth of it; so that, in short, "you have Moses and the Prophets; if "you will not believe them, neither will you be-"lieve, though one rose from the dead."

Do not imagine that the knowledge which I so much recommend to you, is confined to books, pleasing, useful, and necessary as that knowledge is:—but I comprehend in it the great knowledge of the world, still more necessary than that of books. In truth, they assist one another reciprocally; and no man will have either perfectly, who has not both. The knowledge of the world is only to be acquired in the world, and not in a closet. Books alone will never teach it you; but they will suggest many things to your observation, which might otherwise escape you; and your own observations upon mankind, when compared with those which you will find in books, will help you to fix the true point.

"To know mankind well requires full as much attention and application as to know books, and, it may be, more sagacity and discernment. I am, at this time, acquainted with many elderly people, who have all passed their whole lives in the great world, but with such levity and inattention, that they know no more of it now than they did at fifteen. Do not flatter yourself, therefore, with the thoughts that you can acquire this knowledge in the frivolous chit-chat of idle companies: no, you must go much deeper than that. You must look into people, as well as at them. Most people are born with all the passions, to a certain degree; but almost every man has one prevailing one, to which the others are subordinate. Search every one for that ruling passion: pry into the recesses of his heart, and observe the different workings of the same passion in different people. And when you have found out the prevailing passion of any man, remember never to trust him, where that passion is concerned. Work upon him by it, if you please; but be upon your guard yourself against it, whatever professions he may make you.

"I would desire you to read this letter twice over, but that I much doubt whether you will read once to the end of it. I will trouble you no longer now; but we will have more upon this subject hereafter.

CHESTERFIELD."

Bath, October the 4th, O. S. 1746.

The following Instances which Mr. Brydone *gives us of the oppressiveness of the present Government in* Sicily, *will account for the late Commotions in* Palermo.

THE difficulties under which the poor Sicilians labour, from the extreme oppression of their government, obliges them sometimes to invent branches of commerce, that nature seems to have denied them, as they are not allowed to enjoy those she has bestowed.—The sugar-cane was formerly very much cultivated in this island, but the duties imposed were so enormous, that it has been almost totally abandoned.—But their crops of wheat alone, were they under a free government, would soon be sufficient to render this little nation one of the richest and most flourishing in the world; for even in the wretched state of cultivation it is in at present, one good crop, I am told, is sufficient to maintain the island for seven years.

You will be a good deal surprized, after this, to hear that the exportation of this commodity has been absolutely prohibited for these several years past; at least to all such as are not able to pay most exorbitantly for that privilege. The consequence is, that corn has become a perfect drug. The common price of the salma, which is two loads, was about thirty-one shillings; at present it is reduced to five shillings and six-pence, and there is a probability that it will fall still lower.

This crop, which has been very abundant, I am told, in many places they have hardly been at the pains to gather in, as there is little probability of this cruel prohibition being removed. The farmers are already ruined, and the ruin of their masters must inevitably follow. This is the method the ministry of Naples, or rather that of Spain, has taken to humble the pride of the Sicilian Barons, whose power they pretend is still very extensive, and their jurisdiction absolute; most of them possessing a right of life and death in their own domain. However, there is a probability that they will soon be obliged to relinquish their privileges.—The complaint is very universal, and if the ministry persevere in these rigorous measures, there must either be a revolt, or they must soon be reduced to a state of poverty as well as servitude. I believe, indeed, most of them would readily embrace any plausible scheme, to shake off their yoke; as, in general they appear to be people of great sensibility, with high notions of honour and liberty.

Talking of the natural riches of their island,—Yes, say they, if these were displayed, you would have reason indeed to speak of them. Take a look of these mountains,—they contain rich veins of every metal, and many of the Roman mines still remain;—but to what end should we explore them?—It is not we that should reap the profit. Nay, a discovery of any thing very rich, might possibly prove the ruin of its possessor.—No,—in our present situation, the hidden treasures of the island must ever remain a profound secret.—Were we happy enough to enjoy the blessings of your constitution, you might call us rich indeed.—Many hidden doors of opulence would then be opened, which now are not even thought of, and we should soon re-assume our ancient name and consequence; but at present we are nothing.

This is the language that some of the first people amongst them hold with us. However, they still boast that they retain more of the feudal government than any nation in Europe. The shadow indeed remains, but the substance is gone long ago.—It has long been the object of the Bourbon ministry, to reduce the power of the Barons in every kingdom. Richlieu began the system in France, and it has ever since been prosecuted by his successors; its influence has now spread over the whole of their possessions in Europe; of which, as this is the most remote, it has likewise been the longest in reaching it.

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW *of the state and faculties of* MAN *with those of the* ANIMAL WORLD. *By* JOHN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and first Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

BY a proper attention we can preserve and improve the breed of horses, dogs, cattle, and indeed of all other animals. Yet it is amazing that this observation was never transferred to the human species, where it would be equally applicable. It is certain, that notwithstanding our promiscuous marriages, many families are distinguished by peculiar circumstances in their character. This family character, like a family face, will often be lost in one generation and appear again in the succeeding. Without doubt, education, habit, and emulation, may contribute greatly in many cases to preserve it, but it will be generally found, that, independent of these, nature has stamped an original impression on certain minds, which education may greatly alter or efface, but seldom so entirely as to prevent its traces from being seen by an accurate observer. How a certain character or constitution of mind can be transmitted from a parent to a child, is a question of more difficulty than importance. It is indeed equally difficult to account for the external resemblance of features, or for bodily diseases being transmitted from a parent to a child. But we never dream of a difficulty in explaining any appearance of nature, which is exhibited to us every day.—A proper attention to this subject would enable us to improve not only the constitutions but the characters of our posterity. Yet we every day see very sensible people, who are anxiously attentive to preserve or improve the breed of their horses, tainting the blood of their children, and entailing on them, not only the most loathsome diseases of the body, but madness, folly, and the most unworthy dispositions, and this too when they cannot plead being stimulated by necessity, or impelled by passion.

We shall now proceed to enquire more particularly into the comparative state of mankind and the inferior animals.

By the most accurate calculation, one half of mankind die under eight years of age. As this mortality is greatest among the most luxurious part of mankind, and gradually decreases in proportion as the diet becomes simpler, the exercise more frequent, and the general method of living more hardy, and as it doth not take place among wild animals, the general foundations of it are sufficiently pointed out. The extraordinary havock made by diseases among children, is owing to the unnatural treatment they meet, which is ill suited to the singular delicacy of their tender frames. Their own instincts, and the conduct of nature in rearing other animals, are never attended to, and they are incapable of helping themselves. When they are farther advanced in life, the voice of nature becomes too loud to be stifled, and then, in spite of the influence of corrupted and adventitious taste, will be obeyed.

Though it is a maxim universally allowed, that a multitude of inhabitants is the firmest support of a state, yet the extraordinary mortality among children has been little attended to by men of public spirit. It is thought a natural evil, and therefore is submitted to without examination. But the importance of the question will justify a more particular enquiry, whether the evil will be really natural and unavoidable.

It is an unpopular attempt to attack prejudices established by time and habit, and secured by the corruptions of luxurious life. It is equally unpleasant to attempt the reformation of abuses, without the least prospect of success. Yet there is a secret pleasure in pleading the cause of humanity in helpless innocence.

Many reasons have been assigned, why the state of infancy is the most sickly; and why so great a proportion of the human species is cut off at that early period. Physicians have insisted largely on the unavoidable dangers arising from the sudden and total change of the animal œconomy of infants, that commences immediately upon the birth; and on the dangers arising from the free admission of the external air to their bodies at that time. They have expatiated on the high degree of irritability of their nervous system, the delicacy of their whole frame, and the acescency of their food. A little reflection, however, may shew us, that this account of the matter, though plausible at first view, is not satisfactory. This single consideration refutes it, that all these alledged causes of the sicklines of infants are not peculiar to the human species, but are found among many other animals, without being attended with such effects; that the diseases, most fatal to children, are not found among the savage part of mankind; and that they prevail, in exact proportion to the progress of effeminacy and luxury; and in proportion as people forsake the plain dictates, of instinct and nature, to follow the light of what they are pleased to call reason.

There is, in truth, a greater luxuriancy of life and health in infancy, than in any other period of life. Infants, we acknowledge, are more delicately sensible to injury, than those advanced in life; but, to compensate this, their fibres and vessels are more capable of distension, their whole system is more flexible, their fluids are less acrid, and less disposed to putrescence, they bear all evacuations more easily, except that of blood, and, which is an important circumstance in their favour, they never suffer from the terrors of a distracted imagination. Their spirits are lively and equal; they quickly forget their past sufferings, and never anticipate the future. In consequence of these advantages, children recover from diseases, under such unfavourable symptoms as are never survived by adults. If they waste more quickly under sickness, their recovery from it is quick in proportion; and generally more compleat than in older people, as diseases seldom leave those baneful effects on their constitutions, so frequent in those of adults. In short, a physician ought scarce ever to despair of a child's life, while it continues to breathe.

Every other animal brings forth its young without any assistance; but we judge nature insufficient for that work; and think a midwife understands it better.—What numbers of infants as well as of mothers are destroyed by the preposterous management of these artists is well known to all who have enquired into this matter. The most knowing and successful practitioners, if they are candid, will own, that in common and natural cases, nature is entirely sufficient, and that their business is only to assist her in case of weakness of the mother, or an unnatural position of the child.

As soon as an infant comes into the world, our first care is to cram it with physic.—There is a glarous liquor contained in the bowels of infants and many other animals when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off. The medicine which nature has prepared for this purpose is the mother's first milk. This indeed answers the end very effectually; but we think some drug forced down the child's throat will do it much better. The composition of this varies according to the fancy of the good woman who presides at the birth.—It deserves to be remarked, when we are on this subject, that calves, which are the only animals generally taken under our peculiar care in these circumstances, are treated in the same manner. They have the same sort of physic administered to them, and often with the same success; many of them dying under the operation, or of its consequences; and we have the greatest reason to think that more of this species of animals die at this period, than of all the other species of animals we see in these circumstances, put together, our own only excepted.

Notwithstanding the many moving calls of natural instinct in the child to suck the mother's breast, yet the usual practice has been, obstinately to deny that indulgence till the third day after the birth. By this time the suppression of the natural evacuation of the milk, usually bringing on a fever, the consequence proves often fatal to the mother, or puts it out of her power to suckle her child at that time. The sudden swelling of the breasts, which commonly happens about the third day, is another bad consequence of this delay. When the breasts become thus suddenly and greatly distended, a child is not only utterly unable to suck, but, by its cries and struggling, fatigues and heats both itself and the mother. This is another frequent cause, which prevents nursing.—We must observe here, to the honour of the gentlemen who had the care of the lying-in hospital in London, that they were the first who, in this instance, brought us back to nature and common sense; and by this means have preserved the lives of thousands of their fellow-creatures. They ordered the children to be put to the mother's breast as soon as they shewed a desire for it, which was generally within ten or twelve hours after the birth. This rendered the usual dose of physic unnecessary, the milk-fever was prevented, the milk flowed gradually and easily into the breasts, which before were apparently empty, and things went smoothly on in the natural way. We are sorry however to observe, that this practice is not likely to become soon general. Physicians do not concern themselves with subjects of this kind, nor with the regimen of mankind, unless their advice is particularly asked. These matters are founded on established customs and prejudices which it is difficult to conquer, and dangerous to attack; nor will it ever be attempted by men who depend on the favour and caprice of the world for their subsistence, and who find it their interest rather to sooth prejudices than to oppose them. If a mother therefore is determined not to nurse her own infant, she should, for her own sake, suckle it at least three or four weeks, and then wean it by degrees from her own breast. In this way the more immediate danger arising from repelling the milk, is prevented.

When a mother does not nurse her own infant, she does open violence to nature; a violence unknown among all the inferior animals, whom Nature intended to suckle their young; unknown among the most barbarous nations; and equally unknown among the most polished, in the purest ages of Greece and Rome. The sudden check given to the great natural evacuation of milk, at a time when her weakly state renders her unable to sustain so violent a shock, is often of the worst consequence to herself; and the loss to the child is much greater than is commonly apprehended. A woman in this case runs an immediate risk of her life by a milk-fever, besides the danger of swelling and impostumes of the breast, and such obstructions in them as often lay the foundation of a future cancer.—Of 4,400 women in the lying-in Hospital, only four had milk sores, and these had either no nipples, or former sore breasts.

Some women indeed have it not in their power to nurse their children, for want of milk; and sometimes it is equally improper for the mother and the child, on account of some particular disorder which the mother labours under. But this is very seldom the case. On the contrary, there are many disorders incident to women, of which nursing is the most effectual cure; and delicate constitutions are generally strengthened by it. In proof of this, we may observe, that while a mother nurses her child, her complexion becomes clearer and more blooming, her spirits are more uniformly chearful, her appetite is better, and her general habit of body fuller and stronger. And it is particularly worthy of observation, that fewer women die while they are nursing than at any equal period of their lives, if we accept the time of pregnancy, during which it is unusual for a woman to die of any disease, unless occasioned by some violent external injury.

Another great inconveniency attending the neglect of nursing, is the depriving women of that interval of respite and ease which Nature intended for them between child-bearings. A woman who does not nurse, has naturally a child every year; this quickly exhausts the constitution, and brings on the infirmities of old age before their time; and as this neglect is most frequent among women of fashion, the delicacy of their constitutions is particularly unable to sustain such a violence to Nature. A woman who nurses her child has an interval of a year and a half or two years betwixt her children, in which the constitution has time to recover its vigour.

We may reckon, among the disadvantages consequent on the neglect of nursing, the mothers being deprived of a very high pleasure, of the most tender and endearing kind, which remarkably strengthens her attachment to the infant. It is not necessary here to enquire into the cause of this particular affection which a mother feels for a child she has suckled, superior to that which she feels for a child suckled by a stranger: but the fact itself is indisputable.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica,*) *Dec.* 31.

On the prorogation of the Assembly, his Excellency Sir Basil Keith, Governor in Chief, &c. of this island, was pleased to make the following speech, viz,

"*Gent'emen of the Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

"THE bills presented to me have received my assent. As the advanced season of the year must make a recess from public busine's

highly neceſſary for you, I give it you with the greateſt pleaſure.

" *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

" I thank you for the ſupplies you have ſo readily granted for the ſupport of government and the ſervice of the current year.

" *Gentlemen of the Council,*

" *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

" The provident attention you have given to the intereſt of this country, and the harmony with which you have conducted the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, reflects the greateſt honour upon yourſelves, and muſt be productive of the beſt conſequences. You have lightened my burden and made me look chearfully forward to the cares of government; in return I truſt my future adminiſtration will convince you and your conſtituents, that the proſperity of this iſland is the conſtant ſubject of my wiſh and ſolicitude. I do therefore, in his Majeſty's name prorogue this General Aſſembly unto Tueſday the 31ſt day of January next, and it is prorogued accordingly.

CHARLESTOWN. (*S. C.*) *Feb.* 17.

Letters from Briſtol of Dec. 18th ſay, advices were then juſt received from London, that a change in the Miniſtry was likely to take place, which, it was thought, would effect a reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies,

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From the MASSACHUSETT's SPY.

The following is an Addreſs preſented to General GAGE, from the Select-men of ſix towns in the county of Plymouth, occaſioned by a number of ſoldiers being ſtationed at Marſhfield in ſaid county, in a time of peace.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq;

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, Select-men of the ſeveral towns of Plymouth, Kingſton, Duxborough, Pembroke, Hanover and Scituate, deeply affected with a ſenſe of the increaſing dangers and calamities, which menace one of the moſt promiſing countries upon earth with political exition, cannot but lament, that while we are endeavouring to preſerve peace, and maintain the authority of the laws; at a period, when the bands of government are relaxed, by violent infractions on the charter of the province, our enemies are practiſing every inſidious ſtratagem, to ſeduce the people into acts of violence and outrage.

We beg leave to addreſs your Excellency, on a ſubject which excites our apprehenſions extremely: And in the repreſentation of facts, we promiſe to pay that ſacred regard to truth, which had our adverſaries obſerved, we flatter ourſelves, it would have precluded the neceſſity of our addreſſing your Excellency, on this occaſion.

We are informed from good authority, that a number of people from Marſhfield and Scituate, have made application to your Excellency, ſoliciting the aid of a detachment of his Majeſty's troops, for the ſecurity and protection of themſelves and properties. That their fears and intimidation were intirely groundleſs, that no deſign, or plan of moleſtation, was formed againſt them, or exiſted but in their own imaginations; their own declarations, and their actions, which have a more ſtriking language, abundantly demonſtrate. Several men of unqueſtionable veracity, reſiding in the town of Marſhfield, have ſolemnly called God to witneſs, before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, that they not only never heard of any intention to diſturb the complainants; but repeatedly ſaw them, after they pretended to be under apprehenſions of danger, attending to their private affairs, without arms; and even after they had lodged their arms, a few miles diſtant from their reſpective houſes. They frequently declared in converſation with the deponents, that they were not apprehenſive of receiving any injury in their perſons or properties: and one of them, who is a minor (as many of them are) being perſuaded to ſave his life, by adjoining himſelf to the petitioners, but afterwards abandoning them by the requeſt of his father, depoſeth in the like ſolemn manner, that he was under no intimidation himſelf, nor did he ever hear any one of them ſay that he was. It appears as evident as if written with a ſun-beam, from the general tenor of the teſtimony, (which we are willing to lay before your Excellency, if deſired) that their expreſſions of fear, were a fallacious pretext, dictated by the inveterate enemies of our conſtitution, to induce your Excellency to ſend troops into the country, to augment the difficulties of our ſituation, already very diſtreſſing; and what confirms this truth, (if it needs any confirmation) is the aſſiduity and pains which we have taken to inveſtigate it: We have induſtriouſly and impartially ſcrutinized into the cauſe of this alarm, and cannot find that it has the leaſt foundation in reality.

All that we have in view in this addreſs, is to lay before your Excellency a true ſtate of facts, and to remove that opprobrium, which this movement of the military reflects on this county: and as a ſpirit of enmity and falſehood is prevalent in the country, and as every thing which comes from a gentleman of your Excellency's exalted ſtation, naturally acquires great weight and importance, we earneſtly intreat your Excellency, to ſearch into the grounds of every report, previous to giving your aſſent to it.

Signed by a number of Select-men.

Pembroke, February 7, 1775.

NEW-YORK, *March* 2.

We have authentic advices of the 22d of laſt month, from Ulſter county, that on Saturday night the 18th, Mr. John Schoonmaker being in bed, overheard the following converſation between his own negro *York*, and a negro named *Joe*, belonging to Mr. Johannes Schoonmaker, viz.

York. How many?——*Joe.* A great many.——*York.* From where?——*Joe.* From Keyſereck, Hurly, and Kingſton.——*York.* How much powder have they?——*Joe.* Two pounds.——*York.* That is not enough, they ſhould have more to get through with it, and drums enough to prevent hearing the cries. They will begin, two at your houſe, two at John De Puis, and in proportion more at other houſes. It will be put in execution between this and Wedneſday night; when once begun, we muſt go through with it. We are to ſet fire to the houſes, and ſtand by the doors and windows, to receive the people as they come out.

The above (in ſubſtance) being depoſed before a magiſtrate, the two negroes were committed to gaol; and together with ſeveral other negroes, examined next day before four magiſtrates who met for that purpoſe but no further diſcoveries could then be made.

A letter from ſaid place, names *Marbletown*, as well as the three above mentioned, and that the negroes were to be divided into parties, to fire the houſes, cry fire, and kill the people as they came out.—The motive for this conſpiracy was the recovery of their freedom. A large quantity of powder and ball was found with ſeveral negroes, and there are ſaid to be advices in town, that beſides the two negroes before mentioned, ſeventeen or eighteen more have been committed to gaol.

A report has likewiſe been current in town for a day or two paſt, that theſe negroes were to be joined by five or ſix hundred Indians, but it does not appear that there is any good foundation for the report.

On Tueſday laſt, between twelve and one o'clock, the new Hoſpital at Renelagh, a large pile of building, lately erected and nearly finiſhed, was diſcovered to be on fire; the workmen being all gone to dinner, and the rooms lumbered with combuſtible materials, the flames ſpread ſo faſt, that before any help could be called, they were got to too great a height to be ſuppreſſed, and the whole wooden part of the building, the erecting of which had been the work of many months, was, in about one hour, reduced to aſhes.—It is unknown by what means the accident happened, but it is ſuppoſed that the ſhavings might have been left too near the fire.—It is hoped, however, that *charity*, which reared this ſtructure, will cauſe another to ſpring from its aſhes, for the relief of the diſtreſſed poor.

Laſt week orders were received from Virginia for the purchaſe of as large a quantity of arms as can be procured in this city.

We are informed by a Captain of a veſſel who arrrived a few days ago from Antigua, that Admiral Parry, with the royal ſquadron under his command, on that ſtation, has received orders to ſail for Boſton, where this gentleman will be ſecond in command, as he is a jun. Vice Admiral of the blue flag to Admiral Graves. The gentleman who brought this advice, added, that he heard Admiral Parry himſelf declare the above deſtination of his Majeſty's ſhips.

By Capt. Quill who arrived here yeſterday, in 30 days from the Bay of Honduras, we learn that the inhabitants of that place are about to ſend a donation of 100,000 feet of Mahogany, to be ſold in Europe for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

To the Freeholders, and Freemen, of the city and County of New-York.

AS the laſt Congreſs, held at Philadelphia, recommended, that another Congreſs ſhould be convened at the ſame place, on the 10th day of May next, and the election of Delegates, ought not to be longer delayed, moſt of the other Colonies having already appointed them. And as the Committee has no power without the approbation of their conſtituents to take any meaſures for that purpoſe. They therefore requeſt that the Freeholders and Freemen of the city and county of New-York will be pleaſed to aſſemble at the Exchange, on Monday, the 6th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, to ſignify their ſenſe of the beſt method of chooſing ſuch Delegates, and whether they will appoint a certain number of perſons to meet ſuch deputies, as the counties may elect for that purpoſe, and join with them in appointing out of their body, Delegates for the next Congreſs.

Committee Chamber, 1ſt March, 1775.

By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, *Chairman.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

Bedford, February 10, 1775.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that for the encouragement of induſtry and manufactures, and agreeable to the recommendation of the General Congreſs, and of the Provincial Convention, that a premium of *Five Pounds* will be paid by the Committee of Correſpondence for the county of Bedford, to the perſon who ſhall erect the firſt Fulling Mill in the ſaid county.

Three Pounds to the perſon in the ſaid county who ſhall make the fineſt and beſt piece of Linen Cloth.

Forty Shillings to the perſon who ſhall make the next beſt piece.

Twenty Shil ings to the perſon who ſhall make the third beſt piece, each containing not leſs than twenty yards, of flax of the growth of this county.

And *Twenty Shillings* to the weaver, who ſhall weave the fineſt piece, before the firſt of October next.

On behalf of the Committee,

ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Divers other articles are under conſideration, for which premiums will be offered hereafter.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

As the eſtabliſhing of manufactories among ourſelves muſt undoubtedly be of great advantage to the public, it is hoped that every friend to his country will endeavour to promote the following plan, to which a conſiderable number of gentlemen have already ſubſcribed.

PLAN *of an* AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

WE the ſubſcribers, being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of our preſent difficulties, and earneſtly ſolicitous, as far as in our power, to ſupport the freedom, and promote the welfare, of our country on peaceable and conſtitutional principles; and well knowing how much the eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt ourſelves would contribute thereunto, beſides exciting a general and laudable ſpirit of induſtry among the poor, and putting the means of ſupporting themſelves into the hands of many, who at preſent are a public expence, and alſo to convince the public that our country is not unfavourable to the eſtabliſhing manufactories, DO AGREE to form ourſelves into a company for the promoting of an *American* manufactory on the following principles, ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be hereafter agreed on.

I. That the company be called THE UNITED COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR PROMOTING AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

II. That the company ſhall continue for three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers.

III. That a ſhare in the company be fixed at TEN POUNDS, after payment whereof every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to a vote in common on all occaſions, and alſo to be elected to any office belonging to the company, and no perſon ſhall be entruſted with any office but a member thereof.

IV. That we will begin with the manufacturing of woollens, cottons and linens, and carry on the ſame to the greateſt extent and advantage our ſtock will admit of during the three years aforeſaid, for which purpoſe we do agree to pay into the hands of the treaſurer, who ſhall be hereafter choſen, one moiety or full half of each of our ſubſcriptions, within one week after the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers, and the other moiety within two months after the aforeſaid general meeting; all which monies paid as aforeſaid, together with all the profits ariſing from the manufactory, ſhall be continued as company ſtock for the ſpace, and to the full end of three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers aforeſaid.

V. That a general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall be called by written tickets within one week after two hundred ſubſcriptions are obtained, in order to chooſe by ballot, for the firſt year, twelve managers, a ſecretary and treaſurer, to fix the time of the annual meeting for our future elections, and to do all other matters and things as may then be deemed neceſſary for the better regulating the affairs of the company.

VI. That one third of the managers, and no more, be changed annually, on the day of the election, by their drawing lots for their going out, and on the death or departure out of the city and its diſtricts, of any manager for the ſpace of three kalender months, the other managers may chooſe another in his ſtead, who ſhall be conſidered as acting in the room of the deceaſed or departed manager.

VII. That the managers carry on the manufactory agreeable to the rules of the company, and ſhall have the whole direction thereof, and ſhall attend two by two in turn every day at the manufactory ſtore, at ſuch hours as they ſhall agree upon, to overſee the buſineſs, draw orders on the treaſurer, and give the neceſſary directions.

VIII. That the treaſurer ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt; and for accounting for, and delivering up to his ſucceſſor in ſaid office all ſuch monies, books, writings and effects, as ſhall then be in his hands belonging to the company, at ſuch times as the managers or a majority of them ſhall direct and require, which ſecurity the managers are hereby required to ſee duly given, executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds for the county of *Philadelphia*, before any ſuch treaſurer, ſo elected, ſhall enter upon his ſaid office: And the treaſurer is hereby enjoined to anſwer no order but ſuch as ſhall be ſigned by the two attending managers for the day, as aforeſaid, which ſaid orders ſhall be good vouchers to indemnify him.

IX. That a ſtate of the manufactory and of the company's accounts ſhall be fairly made out at the end of every ſix months, and kept in the manufactory ſtore, for the inſpection of the members.

X. That the managers ſhall have power to call a general meeting as often as they ſhall find it neceſſary to take the advice of the company in any affair, or to lay any propoſal or matter of importance before them.

XI. That after the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers, three weeks notice of the time and place of meeting, in one of the news-papers, ſhall be ſufficient to call a general meeting of the company; and no rule nor regulation ſhall be binding on the company, but ſuch as ſhall have received the approbation of a majority of the members preſent at a general meeting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Tripani.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Ditto.
Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Cadiz.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix.
Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenada.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sch. Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Dominica.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica.
Ship Peggy, D. Harlow, Liſbon.
Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Euſtatia.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.

CLEARED.

Ship Tyger, T. Fell, Jamaica.
Ship Two Brothers, A. Henderſon Virginia.
Sloop Betſy, J. Tucker, Nevis.
Sch. Hetty, W. Stevens, Tortola.
Sloop Nancy, J. Irvine, Ditto.
Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Dominica.
Sloop Peggy, W. Hollingſhead, Barbados.
Ship Lyon, S. Wilſon, Corunna.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Ship Alfred, T. Callender, London.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica.
Brig Peggy, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola.

City of Philadelphia, March 6, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do, lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 15½	2d. ditto, 1 6½
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, }

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

EDWIN: Or the EMIGRANT.

AN ECLOGUE.

To which are added,

Three other POETICAL SKETCHES.

By the Rev. MR. COOMBE.

Nec luſiſſe pudet. HOR.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

DROPPED laſt Thurſday evening, betwixt Arch-ſtreet and Society-Hill, a bundle of MONEY containing fifty pounds, in which were two or three 5l. Bills, of Pennſylvania currency, and a few 3l. Maryland ditto. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at Deep Water Iſland, the latter end of February laſt, ſundry valuable PINE LOGS. The owners proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN READ.

N. B. A quantity of HAY to be diſpoſed of. Apply at the above Iſland.

GODFREYD RICHTER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, where Richard Wells, Pilot, lives,

OFFERS his ſervice to thoſe Gentlemen who incline to learn the GERMAN LANGUAGE; and as it has been his chief ſtudy, they may depend upon due care, and the true pronunciation.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER,

At the above Bleachfield,

WILL immediately begin to whiten all ſorts of plain linen, yard wide and under widths not exceeding a 900 reed, at 4d. per yard, 1000 reed at 5d. per yard, and all above at 6d. per yard; huckabacks and coarſe diapers, at 4d. per yard; fine diapers at 5d. per yard. Ruſſia twills and ſheetings will be bleached for merchants at 4d. per yard, and dreſſed and lapped equal to any imported at 6d. per piece. Linen yarn and thread whitened at 1s. per lb. no leſs quantity than 10 lb. will be received. Cotton whitened at 10d. per lb. and cotton ſtockings at 4d. per pair.

Families who have ſheets or table linen ſtained or diſcoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate price.

GOODS for ſaid Bleachfield are received by the following Gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, below the Drawbridge, Mr. William Shute, tallow-chandler, at the New-Market, and Mr. John Green, merchant, near the upper end of Second-ſtreet; Mrs. Davis, at the new Riſing Sun on Germantown Road, and John Hunter at the Bleachfield; at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Advertiſer preſents his grateful thanks to thoſe who were pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom laſt ſummer, and he earneſtly ſolicits the future favours of them and the Public in general; and although the ſmallneſs of his buſineſs laſt year occaſioned him to be a conſiderable loſer, yet he is not thereby intimidated from proſecuting a buſineſs that is ſo principal a branch of the linen manufactory, but ſtill hopes that his knowledge of the buſineſs and ſtrict application thereto, will enable him to finiſh every article intruſted to him, in ſuch a manner as will gain him the moſt generous encouragement from the Public.

WANTED, a man who has been employed in bleaching either in Ireland or Scotland.

*** Said HUNTER will alſo attend himſelf at George Zeller's, inn-keeper, at the Germantown Stage the corner of Cherry-alley and Third-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on every Saturday, to receive and give receipts for Goods.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

J. DOUGLASS M'DOUGELL,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, two doors below Second-ſtreet,

AN EARNEST ADDRESS to ſuch of the people called Quakers, as are ſincerely deſirous of ſupporting and maintaining the Chriſtian Teſtimony of their Anceſtors, occaſioned by a piece entitled,—" The Teſtimony of the People " called Quakers, given forth by a meeting of the " Repreſentatives of ſaid people in Pennſylvania " and New-Jerſey, held at Philadelphia the twenty-" fourth day of the firſt month, 1775."

Ezek. viii. 15, 16. *Iſa.* ix. 16. *Rom.* xvi. 17, 18.

The above books may be had of Benjamin January, book-binder, in Front ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, and oppoſite Mr. Redwood's ſtore; of Dr. John Watſon, in Newcaſtle; James Adams, printer, and James Williamſon, bookſeller, in Wilmington; Samuel Loudoun, bookſeller, in New-York, and of Francis Bailey, printer, in Lancaſter.

Philadelphia County, ſſ.

IN purſuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, we the ſubſcribers appointed by the ſaid Court to audit and adjuſt the demands againſt, and make diſtribution of the effects of a certain ANDREW LUTZ, late of Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, Victualler, abſconded, give notice to all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid ANDREW LUTZ, to appear with their accounts properly proven at the houſe of the Widow GILBERTS, near Vine-Street wharf, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon of Tueſday the 7th day of March, in order to receive a dividend of what effects we have already received, and to give ſuch information as ſhall appear neceſſary in the premiſes, at which time and place all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to attend and pay ſuch debts, to

ISAAC COATS, AND
JOHN BALDWIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE young Negro Wench, with a child about three years old. Enquire of the Printer.

ANTIGUA, *January* 25.

WE have received the following melancholy account of a ſtorm which happened at Madeira, by Capt. George Keys, juſt arrived here, and whoſe ſhip was loſt in it: On the 8th of December laſt the gale came on, which obliged all the ſhipping then in the bay to put to ſea, among which a large Dutch ſhip bound for Surinam, was drove aſhore and totally loſt, alſo a Portugueſe brig, of which no account has been received ſince, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered at Sea.

On the 17th, being fine weather, and the wind eaſterly, the ſhipping all returned to anchor in the bay of Fynchall. It continued fair till Sunday the 18th about 3 o'clock P. M. when a ſudden and heavy ſquall came on from the ſouth, and continued to blow with ſuch unrelenting fury, as to prevent the ſhipping getting out, attended with thunder, lightning and rain.

About midnight ſix ſail out of ſeven were daſhed in pieces, their names as follow: The Aurora, Capt. George Keys, from London, ſhip loſt, with three of his hands, the Capt. happily was aſhore. The Betſy Gregg, Capt. John Griffiths, veſſel loſt, the Captain with the whole crew, in number fifteen, periſhed. The Peggy and Betſey, from Maryland, Captain Lewes, ſhip loſt, the crew ſaved. A Daniſh ſhip, Capt. Bee, the veſſel loſt, fourteen hands, and one woman paſſenger periſhed, the Captain being aſhore his life was ſaved. Two Portugueſe veſſels, the Commanders and crews leaving them in the beginning of the gale, ſaved their lives, the veſſels totally loſt. Capt. Stewport, of the ſhip Dawkins, from London for Jamaica, was the only veſſel that rode out the ſtorm, having parted one cable, and the other near going, when the dreadful tempeſt abated. So terrible and tremendous a gale has never been known, in the memory of the oldeſt man living in Madeira.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

CAMBRIDGE, *February 16th*, 1775.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty GOD, the juſt and good Governor of the world, to permit ſo great a calamity to befal us, as the preſent controverſy between Great-Britain *and theſe Colonies, and which threaten us with the evils of war.*

And whereas it has been the annual and laudable cuſtom of this colony, at the opening of the Spring, to obſerve a day of FASTING *and* PRAYER, *to humble themſelves before GOD for their ſins, and to implore his forgiveneſs and bleſſing.*

IT is therefore *RESOLVED*, as the ſenſe of this Congreſs, that it is highly and peculiarly proper, and a duty incumbent upon this people; more eſpecially at a time of ſuch general diſtreſs, that a day of public FASTING and PRAYER ſhould be obſerved and kept throughout this colony, not only on account of the preſent calamity, but alſo in conformity to the laudable cuſtom of our anceſtors: And it is accordingly recommended to the ſeveral religious aſſemblies in the ſame, That THURSDAY the ſixteenth day of March next, be obſerved as a day of FASTING and PRAYER, to humble ourſelves before GOD, on account of our ſins, to implore his forgiveneſs, to beg his bleſſing upon the labours of the field, upon our merchandize, fiſhery and manufactures, and upon the various means uſed to recover and preſerve our juſt rights and liberties: And alſo that his bleſſing may reſt upon all the Britiſh empire, upon GEORGE the Third our rightful KING, and upon all the Royal Family, that they may be great and laſting bleſſings to the world; to implore the out-pourings of his ſpirit, to enable us to bear and ſuffer whatever his holy and righteous Providence may ſee fit to lay upon us, and alſo humbly to ſupplicate his direction and aſſiſtance, to diſcover and reform whatever is amiſs, that ſo he may be pleaſed to remove theſe heavy afflictions, theſe tokens of his diſpleaſure; and may cauſe harmony and union to be reſtored between *Great-Britain* and theſe Colonies; and that we may again rejoice in the free and undiſturbed exerciſe of all thoſe rights and privileges, for the enjoyment of which our pious and virtuous anceſtors braved every danger, and tranſmitted the fair poſſeſſion down to their children, to be by them handed down intire to the lateſt poſterity.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

A true extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secetary.*

The Maſſachuſetts Provincial Congreſs, we hear, is adjourned to the 22d day of March next.

NEW-YORK, *February* 27.

The weather was ſo uncommonly warm laſt Wedneſday, that many young lads went into the river to ſwim.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

Die Jovis, 10 ho. A. M. the 23d February, 1775.

A Motion was made by Mr. Thomas, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that the ſenſe of this Houſe be taken, on the neceſſity of appointing Delegates for this Colony, to meet the Delegates for the other Colonies on this Continent, in General Congreſs, on the 10th day of May next.

And debates ariſing on the ſaid motion, and the queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, in manner following, viz.

For the *Negative*. Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Brinckerhoff, Col. Seaman, Mr. Bruſh, Mr. Delancey, Mr. Coe, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Billopp, Col. Philips, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Wells, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Gale.

For the *Affirmative*. Mr. Clinton, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Boerum, Capt. Seaman, Col. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Witt, Col. Schuyler, Col. P. Livingſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6.

IN ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 21, 1775. A. M.

The Governor, by Mr. Secretary, ſent down a written meſſage to the Houſe, which was read by order and is as follows, *viz.*

"*GENTLEMEN*,

AT a time when the diſputes between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies are drawing towards an alarming criſis, I cannot conſiſtent with my duty to his Majeſty, or a proper attention to the true intereſts of the people over whom I preſide, avoid recommending to you any meaſure which occurs to me, as proper for the Repreſentatives of the province to purſue, or which, in my opinion, may have a tendency to compoſe thoſe unhappy differences.

You will agree with me, Gentlemen, that in all caſes wiſdom dictates the uſe of ſuch means as are moſt likely to attain the end propoſed. On the preſent occaſion it is conceived, that any grievances, which his Majeſty's ſubjects in *America* apprehend they have reaſon to complain of, ſhould be humbly repreſented to his Majeſty by the ſeveral Aſſemblies, as the only proper and conſtitutional mode of obtaining redreſs; and I have the beſt reaſon to believe that a proper attention will be paid to ſuch repreſentations, and to any propoſitions that may be made through that channel, on the preſent ſtate of *American* affairs.

This mode therefore I earneſtly recommend to you to adopt; and I moſt ardently wiſh that the proceedings of this as well as the other Colonies may be of ſuch a temperate and dutiful nature, as to afford a foundation for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with the mother country which is ſo eſſential to both.

February 21, 1775. JOHN PENN."

THURSDAY, February 23, 1775. A. M.

The Houſe met, purſuant to their adjournment, and taking into conſideration the Governor's Meſſage of the 21ſt inſtant, after ſome time ſpent in debate thereon, referred the ſame to further conſideration To-morrow Morning.

FRIDAY, February 24, 1775. A. M.

The Houſe met, purſuant to their adjournment, and proceeded, agreeable to the reſolution of yeſterday, in the conſideration of the Governor's Meſſage, which producing a debate of conſiderable length, the queſtion was called for, and put by the Speaker, whether the further conſideration thereof ſhall be poſtponed till ſome day in the week after next. *Carried in the Affirmative.*

SATURDAY, February 25, 1775. A. M.

Upon Motion, *Reſolved*, That this Houſe will on *Wedneſday*, the 8th of *March* next, reſume the conſideration of the Governor's Meſſage.

Extract from the Journals,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clk. of Aſſembly.*

IN COMMITTEE, *February* 27, 1775.

Reſolved, That the following notification, and extract from the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs be publiſhed in the papers.

AS the Continental Congreſs have recommended to the inhabitants of theſe Colonies the total diſuſe of all EAST-INDIA TEAS, after the firſt day of March, this Committee think it expedient to remind the inhabitants of the city and liberties of the great neceſſity of obſerving the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs in this particular.

From the uniform ſpirit and conduct of the people in the faithful execution of ſaid Aſſociation, in all caſes which have hitherto occurred, the Committee have no doubt but the general good, and a regard to the liberties of his country, will continue to influence every individual to a ſteady adherence to meaſures upon which the POLITICAL SALVATION of this country ſeems, under God, to depend; and that the honour and public virtue of the people may be ſafely confided in.

Extract from the ASSOCIATION *of the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea, imported on account of the Eaſt-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India tea whatever.

From the minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The General Aſſembly of the iſland of Barbados have drawn up a ſpirited Petition to be tranſmitted to Great-Britain, and to be preſented to his Majeſty in favour of America.

In our laſt were omitted the following Gentlemen, who were choſen members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday, January 28, 1775.

The Rev. Dr. *Thomas Gibbons*, of London.
Fortunatus De Warris, Eſq; M. D. and
Dr. *Benjamin Moſely*, of the iſland of Jamaica.

A SOCIETY named CHRISTIAN SOCIETY's FRIENDS.

THIS ſociety took its beginning in the firſt year of the reign of his moſt gracious Majeſty George the third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and on the firſt of May, being Thurſday, in the year of Chriſt 1760. The firſt meeting of this laudable ſociety was held at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, and five years after, namely, in the year of the chriſtian æra, were publiſhed the above mentioned ſociety's conſtitution, preface, articles and contents, in Mr. Anthony Ambruſter's German news-paper, No. 7 and 8. And whereas theſe propoſals by the German publication, then, and ſince obtained but little encouragement; whatever is the cauſe of the people's diſregard in the caſe before us, I take the liberty to conjecture and ſay, perhaps, becauſe it is not known, or underſtood in the ſenſe of having in view the welfare of our fellow creatures.

And whereas it has been expected for a long time paſt, that ſuch propoſals for forming a ſociety, attended with ſuch laudable declamations, friendly offerings, and with ſo fine a name, would infallibly be embraced by perſons of independency and mature age, to aſſiſt and be an aid in adorning and promoting the deſign; but it has hitherto met with little encouragement.

Then follows the ſequence, which is a tranſlation from the above mentioned German news-paper, viz.

"IF there are men who will conſider the commandment of the Redeemer of the world, ſet forth in the 13th and 15th chapters of St. John, and will through his abounding mercy join with a ſociety called Chriſt's ſociety's friends, they ought to obſerve, that it is by no means a ſociety of the wicked ſpirit, but rather to the contrary, &c. And ſince I GEORGE FREDERIC BAYER, Cutler, of the city of Philadelphia, FREEHOLDER, am moved, as I may ſay, by an extraordinary impreſſion on my mind, by the good ſpirit, as I hope, to compoſe a ſociety of Chriſt's friends, for the advantage of my fellow chriſtians, have therefore, with others, appointed the firſt day of May 1760, for the firſt meeting, as follows.

"*Chriſt's Society's Friends.*

"I will make the beginning of the laudable ſociety, by way of preface, with its contents, ſet forth in the plan of the inſtitution. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, *Amen.*

"The God of all mercy, our dear Lord, the ſupreme governor and redeemer of me and all mankind, has given us, out of his tender love, a new commandment in the 13th chapter of St. John, v. 34, and 15th chapter, v. 17, thus ſaying, "Theſe "things I command you, that you love one ano-"ther:" and moved by this commandment of our Lord, I. GEORGE FREDERICK BAYER, Cutler, in Philadelphia, am inclined to ſerve my fellow men, and to make propoſals for charitable duties and offices towards and among one another, outwardly, for Chriſt's ſake, who has given us an example and is preſent, yet, among us, with his marvellous deeds and benefactions, as we may read in his word, and perceive by daily experience; and inwardly for God's ſake, out of an upright heart, according to the exhortation of the Apoſtle, "Let us do good unto all men," &c. and of Dr. Martin Luther, in his catechiſm, to aſſiſt one another in all bodily diſtreſſes. I ſhall therefore endeavour to propoſe and give advice, how men in whom the love of God prevails, ſhould ſerve one another in all caſes which are not againſt the word of God and the love of our neighbour.

"To compoſe a ſociety of Chriſt's friends, require free willing men, not under the age of 21 years, no ſervants or apprentices, otherwiſe they cannot be admitted. Whoever deſires to ſee the reſt of the contents may apply to the ſaid *George Frederick Bayer*, Cutler, living in Front-ſtreet, being the Treaſurer, who according to the third article ought to be a Freeholder, as more a large may appear in the book of the conſtitution or plan.

"Whoever deſires to be a friend, and no enemy to Chriſt, will ſeek him, in time of grace, while he may be found, and his mercy endures. Hallelujah. Finally be it known, that I am willing to read one half of the articles in Dutch and Engliſh, to every one that ſhall come to me, before the firſt of February next, on Thurſday and Friday evenings after ſun-ſet, between day and night.

"Here follows an abridgment of every article.

"1ſt. In the aboveſaid ſociety ſhall be admitted all free willing men of age, viz. who have paſſed 21 years of age.

"2d. The ſociety is to meet every three months, or quarterly; to keep the Treaſury, a Secretary and a Treaſurer, who muſt be freeholders, and be choſen by the firſt twelve members; and every admitted member is requeſted to lay Five Shillings into the Treaſury.

"3d. The Secretary ſhall keep a book, and record therein the name, year and day of every member, and their contributions.

"4th. How to proceed if one or other member ſhould not appear in the firſt, ſecond or third quarterly meeting.

"5th. How to act in the yearly or half-yearly meetings.

"6th. How to perform the diſtribution of the money gathered for the poor.

"7th. If one or other ſhould not like to continue a member of the ſociety, he may receive his contributions back.

"8th. How to do when one of the members, or his wife, or near relation, ſhall depart this life.

"9th. If a wife of a member of this Society ſhall be brought to bed with a child, and the infant chriſtened within three months, ſhe ſhall receive out of the caſh 7s. 6d.

"10th. If two members of the ſaid ſociety ſhould happen to quarrel, and arreſt one another, how to proceed in ſuch a caſe, in order to preſerve love and peace.

"11th. The ſociety will, that every member at the expiration of four years, yea, even of every quarter, may receive his contributed money back if deſired.

"12th. None ſhall be entered into the ſociety's regiſter between the time of the quarterly meetings; but every one who deſires to become a member, may give in his name on or between the quarterly meetings, if required of the ſociety.

"These twelve articles ſhall be read in every meeting."

N. B. G. F. BAYER, Treaſurer of the above mentioned Chriſtian Society's Friends, condeſcends ſtill to offer his benevolent attendance, for time to come, namely, from the 5th of March (being Frederick's Day) until the 23d of April (being St. George's Day) next, to ſhew and introduce to every one, that have a mind to peruſe the book and inſpect the articles of the conſtitution of the laudable ſociety, called Chriſtian Society's Friends, from four o'clock till ſeven in the evening, at his houſe.

February 15, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of WILLIAM WILLS, *and* JOHN FORT, *Junior, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before* ROBERT SMITH *and* THOMAS RODMAN, *Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Burlington, at the houſe of Joſeph Haight, on Saturday the 15th of March next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "An Act for the Relief, &c. of inſolvent Debtors."*

THIS is to give Notice to whom it may concern, that there was fourteen head of Horned Cattle left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, Tavern-keeper, at Chriſtiana-Bridge, about the 6th of December laſt, and no owner appearing, that they will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on the ſeventh of March next, to defray the expences that attended the keeping of ſaid Cattle, by me

RICHARD DOWDLE.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring their accounts to the ſign of the Red Cow, in Southwark aforeſaid, properly atteſted, on Saturday the eleventh of March inſt. that they may be adjuſted by MARY THOMAS, Executrix.

THOMAS THOMAS,
ISAAC WARNER, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN MARIA,
In Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

PART of his Houſhold Furniture and Servants, conſiſting of twelve neat mahogany chairs, with hair-cloth covering and braſs nailed, a mahogany deſk, ditto dining and tea-tables, neat pier glaſſes in carved and gilt frames, a handſome green morine bed made in London, feather beds, &c. braſs hand-irons, ſhovel and tongs to match, two ſtoves and a quantity of pipe: The above goods have been particularly choſe, and have been but two, and ſome not one year in uſe——A ſtrong healthy ſervant girl, can do all ſorts of houſe work, and cook for a middling family, has two years and eight months to ſerve; two ſervant men, one a good taylor, and of a good diſpoſition, has two years and four months to ſerve, the other a taylor, and very fit for country work, being a ſtrong, able man, and has better than two years to ſerve: The whole muſt be ſold by the 10th of March.

N. B. The houſe to be let, and a tenant taking it immediately will meet with very agreeable fixtures, and cheap.

A few BOXES of CITRON,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT AMIEL,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

TWELVE POUNDS will be given to a woman who underſtands plain cooking and houſe-work, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Subſcriber, living in George Town, Maryland, being in a bad ſtate of health, and thereby unable to follow buſineſs, would lett, ſell, or join in partnerſhip with any perſon willing to undertake the management of the ſame, his dwelling-houſe and mill, and ſome privileges on a farm adjoining the mill, with 20 acres of land, on which there is ſome meadow: The dwelling-houſe has three rooms above and three below, a pailed garden, and kitchen, oven, milk-houſe, meat-houſe, a large ſtable and carriage-houſe, and a coopers ſhop and dwelling-houſe; a large mill-houſe calculated for merchant or country buſineſs, with two pair of ſtones, one pair burrs and the other cullins, and every other neceſſary, ſituated in a fine wheat country in Kent county, Maryland, about two miles and an half from George Town, on Saſſafras River, twelve miles from Cheſter Town, twenty miles from Duck Creek Landing, and eighteen miles from Apoquinimink Landing. For terms apply to

PEREGRINE BROWN.

1ſt Month 2d, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber at Brandywine Bridge, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant girl named MARGARET STAFFORD, of a low ſtature and well ſet, brown complexion and round face, about ſeventeen years of age; had on and took with her a ſtriped calico gown and petticoat, a ſtriped lincey petticoat and old quilt, two ſtriped bed gowns, one lincey and the other linen, two Ruſſia linen ſhifts, an old cloth cloak of a drab colour, blue yarn ſtockings, old black ſtuff ſhoes, and no head dreſs except caps, that is known of, but may probably get ſome, as it is ſuſpected ſhe has ſome confederate. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STARR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* *March* 9, 1775.

By the ſhip CHALKLEY, *Captain* SPAIN, *arrived here from Briſtol, we have received the following advices.*

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of Jan.* 14.

An ADDRESS *to the* PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND *and* IRELAND *on the preſent* IMPORTANT CRISIS *of* AFFAIRS. *By* CATHERINN MACAULEY. Octavo, pp. 29.

THIS Lady cenſures the meaſures of Adminiſtration with reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies, and condemns the American Acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, as injurious and oppreſſive to the Coloniſts in a high degree. The following are ſome of her ſentiments on this ſubject:

"IT can be no ſecret to you, my friends and fellow citizens, that the Miniſtry, after having exhauſted all thoſe ample ſources of coruption, which your own tameneſs under oppreſſive taxes have afforded, either fearing the unbiaſſed judgment of the people, or impatient at the ſlow, but ſteady progreſs of deſpotiſm, have attempted to wreſt from our American Coloniſts every privilege neceſſary to freemen;—privileges which they hold from the authority of their charters, and the principles of the conſtitution.

With an entire ſupineneſs, England, Scotland, and Ireland, have ſeen the Americans, year by year, ſtripped of the moſt valuable of their rights; and, to the eternal ſhame of this country, the ſtamp act, by which they were to be taxed in an arbitrary manner, met with no oppoſition, except from thoſe who are particularly concerned, that the commercial intercourſe between Great-Britan and her Colonies ſhould meet with no interruption.

With the ſame guilty acquieſcence, my countrymen, you have ſeen the laſt Parliament finiſh their venal courſe, with paſſing two acts for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, for indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and changing their chartered conſtitution of government: And to ſhew that none of the fundamental principles of our boaſted conſtitution are held ſacred by the government or the people, the ſame Parliament, without any interruption, either by petition or remonſtrance, paſſed anothe act for changing the goverhment of Quebec; in which the Popiſh religion, inſtead of being tolerated, as by the treaty of peace, is eſtabliſhed; in which the Canadians are deprived of the right to an aſſembly, and of trial by jury; in which the Engliſh laws in civil caſes are aboliſhed, the French laws eſtabliſhed, and the Crown empowered to erect arbitrary courts of judicature; and in which, for the purpoſe of enlarging the bounds where deſpotiſm is to have its full ſway, the limits of that province are extended ſo as to comprehend thoſe vaſt regions that lie adjoining to the northerly and weſterly bounds of our colonies.

The anxious deſire of preſerving that harmony which had ſo long and ſo happily exiſted between the Parent State and her Colonies, occaſioned the Americans to bear with an almoſt blameable patience, the innovations which were continually made on their liberty, 'till the Miniſtry, who imagined their moderation proceeded from ignorance and cowardice, by depriving them of almoſt every part of their rights which remained unviolated, have raiſed a ſpirit beyond the Atlentic, which may either recover the opportunities we have loſt of reſtoring the breaches which for near a century have been making in our conſtitution, or of ſinking us into the loweſt abyſs of national miſery.

In theſe times of general diſcontent, when almoſt every act of our Governors excites a jealouſy and apprehenſion in all thoſe who make the intereſt of the community their care, there are ſeveral amongſt us, who, dazzled with the ſun-ſhine of a Court, or fattening on the ſpoils of the people, have uſed their utmoſt endeavours to darken your underſtandings on theſe ſubjects, which, at this time, it is particularly your buſineſs to be acquainted with. There are others who, whilſt they have the word freedom, conſtitution, and privilege, continually in their mouths, are uſing every mean in their power to render thoſe limitations uſeleſs, which have from time to time been erected by our anceſtors, as mitigations of that barbarous ſyſtem of deſpotiſm impoſed by the Norman tyrant on the inhabitants of this iſland.

Theſe men attempt to perſuade you, that thoſe who appear the moſt anxious for the ſafety of their country are the leaſt intereſted in its welfare. They have had the inſolence to tell you, though in contradiction to the evidence of your feelings, that all goes well, that your Governors faithfully fulfil the duties of their office, and that there are no grievances worthy to be complained of but thoſe which ariſe from that ſpirit of faction which, more or leſs muſt ever exiſt in a limited government. Theſe men have told you, that you are no judges of the ſtate of your political happineſs; that you are made of too inflammable materials to be truſted with the knowledge of your injuries, even if you have ſuffered any: and that thoſe who appeal to you, do it only with an intention to betray you. They have told you that Quebec being on the other ſide of the Atlantic, it is of little conſequence to you what religion is there eſtabliſhed; that the Canada bill only ſecures to the inhabitants of that province privileges which were ſtipulated to them on yielding the place to the Engliſh; and that thoſe are as bad as Papiſts who refuſe to any people the enjoyment of their religion.

Theſe men, my fellow citizens have attempted to divert you from the exacting a teſt as the rule of Parliamentary conduct, and to bring into ſuſpicion thoſe who have been willing to enter into ſalutary engagements: They have told you, that ſuch candidates, by promiſing more than they were able to perform, only meant to delude you by an empty clamour of ineffectual zeal. Theſe men, in aſſerting that you are too profligate, too needy, and too ignorant to be adequate judges of your own buſineſs, endeavour to throw diſgrace and contempt on thoſe who have made an indefinite promiſe of obeying the mandates of their conſtituents.

Theſe men have aſſerted that unlimited obedience is ſtipulated in the acceptance of protection; and though ſuch an aſſertion involves you and the ſubjects of every ſtate in unlimited ſlavery, and unlimited ſlavery excludes every idea of right and power, yet they have alſo told you, that it is in vindication of your authority that your Governors have exerted an arbitrary power over your brethren in America.

In order to confound your ideas on the merits of the diſpute, and to ſtifle your feelings for humanity, they have told you, that the Americans, though neither adequately or inadequately repreſented in the caſe of taxation, ſtand on the ſame predicament with yourſelves, and that there is no more injuſtice in inflicting a ſevere puniſhment on the whole town of Boſton, for the ſuppoſed offence of a few of its inhabitants, than in the bombarding a town in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, when by ſuch an act of hoſtility, a few of our own people dwelling in the town might accidentally be deſtroyed.

This, my friends and fellow citizens is treating you, indeed, according to the appelations of ignorant and profligate, ſo freely given you; but as there are many of you who I truſt deſerve not theſe ſevere terms of reproach, I ſhall appeal to that meaſure of underſtanding which the Almighty has given in common to man, and endeavour to convince you of the falſhood of their aſſertions.

Men who are rid of the numerous ills which narrow circumſtances occaſion, and this by penſions taken from the public treaſure, may, from a ſelfiſhneſs inſeparable to human nature, fancy that the times cannot be better; but that this is the mere deluſion of thoſe who rejoice at your expence, your own experience muſt I think fully ſhew you. Let the once opulent trader, let the ſtarving mechanic, bear witneſs to this truth, that our commerce has been declining with haſty ſteps for theſe laſt ten years:—Let the numerous half-famiſhed poor which we meet at every turn in our ſtreets; let the needy gentry, whoſe honeſt independent anceſtors have handed down to them a moderate income, and who find that income yearly ſinking from bare ſufficiency to poverty, bear witneſs, that the high price of all the neceſſaries of life, with the oppreſſive burden of our taxes are very weighty evils.

Though men of true virtue, my fellow citizens, (that is, men who have a juſt regard for the rights of nature, for the general happineſs of the human ſpecies, and for the happineſs of thir countrymen in particular) will not willingly aſſociate with thoſe of looſer principles, yet they will undoubtedly endeavour to ſtop the career of that government, whoſe impolitic meaſures are every day adding numbers to the wretched maſs of the ignorant, the needy, and the profligate.

To oppoſe government witn ſucceſs, ſuch honeſt individuals muſt make uſe of the aſſiſtance of the multitude, and conſequently, of good and bad citizens, of the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, of the wiſe and the fooliſh, that is, of every man who will co-operate with them in their deſigns, whether he be led to ſuch co-operation by the principle of juſtice, by intereſt, or by paſſion.

Though Quebec is ſituated beyond the Atlantic, my fellow citizens, you are ſtill to remember, that it is part of the Britiſh empire; and that, though a toleration of all religions, where ſuch indulgence can be uſed with ſafety to the welfare of the community, is undoubtedly laudable, becauſe agreeable to the principles of juſtice and the rights of nature, yet the eſtabliſhment of Popery, which is a very different thing from the toleration of it, is, for very juſt and wiſe reaſons, altogether incompatible with the fundamental principles of our conſtitution.

I will, however, wave a ſubject which muſt ever be an invidious one while there are ſo many of us in communion with the Roman church, and which is perhaps impertinent, becauſe it carries with it the appearance of a remote danger, while ſo many nearer miſchiefs demand our preſent and our earneſt attention.——

In the act for the government of the province of Quebec, my friends and fellow citizens, we read deſpotiſm in every line.—The poor Canadians, inſtead of being put in poſſeſſion of all the privileges and immunities of Engliſh ſubjects, according to his Majeſty's proclamation of 1763, are indeed favoured with the full poſſeſſion of their religion as long as his Majeſty, is graciouſly inclined to continue to them ſuch indulgence; yet in reſpect both to their civil and religious rights, they are in a more abject ſtate of ſlavery than when they were under the French government.

The conqueſts of foreign nations are dangerous triumphs, even to the liberty of republican ſtates; but in limited monarchies, when on the conquered are impoſed laws, oppoſite and hoſtile to the limitations of power in theſe governments, it never fails of ſubjecting the conquerors to the ſame meaſure of ſlavery which they have impoſed on the conquered.

VIENNA, December 28.

WE are aſſured that the Emperor hath invited the Grand Duke of Tuſcany to accompany him in the journey which his Majeſty propoſes to take, towards the ſpring, into Hungary, Poland, and Tranſylvania.

Rome, Dec. 31. Yeſterday the Cardinal de Solis made his entry into the Conclave. We doubt not, the election will very ſoon take place, and that the new Sovereign Pontiff will be agreeable to the Catholic Courts, and worthy to replace Clement XIV.

Paris, Jan. 2. On Chriſtmas day a promotion of Marſhals was made; and the King hath elevated to that dignity the Duc de Choiſeul, the Duc de Aguillon, the Prince de Beauvau, and the Prince de Tingry.

Exeter, Dec. 19. The diſtreſſes of the poor encreaſe here; trade is totally at a ſtand, and every neceſſary article of life is engroſſed by the monied people who bring their goods to market very ſeldom, which makes them ſo dear that the poor and middling tradeſmen are not able to purchaſe any; ſo that this once flouriſhing city is reduced, by the loſs of trade, &c. to a ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs; and though the corporation have done every thing in their power to give them relief, yet they cannot fix upon any method to reduce the price of proviſions.

Briſtol, Jan. 11. Meſſ. Cruger and Mallard have had, in the laſt ten days, no leſs than five ſhips arrived from New-York, two of them loaded with wheat and flour, one with timber, the other two with rich aſſorted cargoes of rice, oil, &c.

This day the ſociety of Merchant Adventurers held a hall to conſider of a petition to Parliament reſpecting American affairs: the heads of a very unexceptionable *commercial* petition were read; and another hall is to be held on Monday to determine on the queſtion.

A meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Tradeſmen is to be held at Guildhall on Friday next, at eleven o'clock, on the ſame buſineſs.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated the 5th inſt.

"The commercial part of this city begin to feel a very ſenſible alarm at the firm and temperate proceedings of the American Congreſs; and many wiſe men entertain the moſt melancholy apprehenſions at the proſpect of approaching ruin to all the manufacturing towns in the kingdom. The Merchants trading to America, have reſolved to petition Parliament; and on Tueſday the Weſt-India Merchants were convened to conſider of an application made to them from upwards of twenty reſpectable planters of Jamaica and the Leeward Iſlands (among whom are Mr. Roſe Fuller, and ſome other Gentlemen who have always been conſidered as the firm friends of government) to concur with them in calling a general meeting, to deliberate on proper meaſures to be taken for their common preſervation. The reſolves of the Weſt India Merchants on this occaſion, I encloſe to you herewith, and hope that the citizens of Briſtol, who have lately ſhewn ſuch virtue and public ſpirit in the choice of their repreſentatives, will not be backward in following ſo noble an example."

LONDON, *January* 5.

Jan. 5. Yeſterday, in purſuance of an advertiſement for a meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the North-American trade, there was a very numerous and reſpectable meeting at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill of the moſt eminent Merchants and Traders of this city, to conſider of a petition to Parliament on the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs with reſpect to America; the total ſtoppage of all commerce to thoſe parts; and the preſent decline of the trade and manufactures in this kingdom: A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Hayley, and ſeconded, that Thomas Lane, Eſq; as an eminent North-American Merchant, be placed in the chair; which was carried unanimouſly. After the chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved, that an addreſs be prepared and preſented immediately to Parliament, and a Committee appointed to draw up the ſame.—A more reſpectable meeting was ſcarcely ever known in the city of London, and every motion carried unanimouſly, except one gentleman well known in the room, who obſerved that there was no need of petitioning at preſent till they had information what the Parliament would do after they had taken into conſideration the petition from the congreſs of America to his Majeſty; which petition his Majeſty had promiſed to lay before the Houſe the earlieſt opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the Merchants to meet, and to take the matter into conſideration; but this appearing as a miniſterial manœuvre, it was abſolutely and unanimouſly rejected.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spaniſh frigate had been taken in the Mediterranean by four Mooriſh cruizers, who butchered two thirds of the crew in cold blood.

We are informed that circular letters have been ſent to all the Members now at their reſpective country ſeats, to require their early attendance in Parliament on meeting after the receſs, for the further diſpatch of buſineſs, as ſome affairs of importance are to be taken into immediate conſideration.

Yeſterday morning ſeveral cheſts of ordnance ſtores were ſhipped in the river for North-America.

The Thane, we hear, has conſulted his phyſicians, with regard to his health, which has lately been wonderfully declining. The phyſician, like an able practitioner, adviſes his Thaneſhip to go abroad, where he could breathe much freer than in England; the air of which is much clouded and hurtful to ſome conſtitutions.

A Great Perſonage is ſaid to have inſpected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy tranſactions at Boſton, and that he has been pleaſed to make memorandums on the moſt remarkable paſſages they contain.

Jan. 7. Lord North has publicly declared, that ſo far from the meetings of the American and Weſt India Merchants being diſagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wiſhes for nothing more than as much information as poſſible on the American buſineſs to be laid before Parliament as ſoon as poſſible.

A report prevails at the Hague, that the miſunderſtanding between Great-Britain and the States General is likely to become more ſerious than at firſt ſuſpected. On the part of England, Sir Joſeph Yorke has preſented a memorial, relative to the part ſome Dutch Merchants have adopted in furniſhing the Americans with ſeveral articles of commerce, and Count Welderen is ſaid to have lately received new inſtructions relative to the repreſentation of the affair on behalf of the States General.

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 4, 1775.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the American Commerce, held here this day,

THOMAS LANE, Eſq; was called to the CHAIR.

It was unanimouſly Reſolved, "That it is the Opinion of this Meeting that the alarming ſtate of the trade to North America, makes it expedient to petition Parliament for Redreſs."

It was alſo Reſolved, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, and lay the ſame before a general Meeting, to be held at this place this day ſe'enight."

It was alſo Reſolved, "That the Committee conſiſt of the following Gentlemen:

For NEW-ENGLAND. Mr. Lane, Mr. Champion, Mr. Bromfield.

For NEW-YORK. Mr. Pigou, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Sargeant.

For PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mildred, Mr. Neate.

For MARYLAND. Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Molleſon, Mr. Campbell.

For VIRGINIA. Mr. Norton, Mr. Giſt, Mr. Athawes.

For NORTH-CAROLINA. Mr. Bridgen, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wooldridge.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA. Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Nutt, and Mr. Rolleſton.

To the above Gentlemen were added, Mr. Lee, Mr. Baker.

It was alſo Reſolved, "That the Committee be deſired to entitle the Petition,

"A Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and Others, concerned in the North-American Commerce."

It was alſo Reſolved, "That the Minutes of this Meeting be inſerted in the publick morning and evening papers, ſigned by the Chairman."

It was alſo Reſolved, "That this Meeting be adjourned to Wedneſday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at this houſe, then to receive the report of the Committee."

THOMAS LANE, CHAIRMAN.

London Tavern, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, Jan. 3, 1775.

AT a general Meeting of the Weſt-India Merchants, the Chairman produced a letter which he received, ſigned by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Weſt-India Iſlands, of which the following is a copy:

"SIR, *London, Jan.* 1, 1775.

"The very alarming ſituation in which the Weſt-India Iſlands are placed, by the late American Proceedings, induces us to apply to you, as Chairman of the Society of Weſt-India Merchants, to requeſt that they will not come to any Reſolution, as a ſeparate body, at their next Meeting, but that they will join with us in calling a general Meeting of the whole body of Planters, and Weſt-India Merchant, to deliberate on the ſteps neceſſary to be taken by us jointly on the preſent important criſis."

(Signed)

John Pennant,	Nath. Phillips,
Charles Spooner,	John Davis,
Thomas Storer,	Charles Fuller,
Peeke Fuller,	Roſe Fuller,
Samuel Vaughan,	Flo. Vaſſall,
George Chandler,	John Ellis,
Michael M'Nemara,	J. Kennion,
John Trent,	Neill Malcolm,
B. Edwards,	Philip Gibbes,
Montague James,	Thomas Walker,
Samuel Torr. James,	William Gunthorpe.

To Beeſton Long, Eſq; Chairman of the Society of Weſt-India Merchants, at the London Tavern.

In conſequence of which it was reſolved, That this Society do very chearfully concur in opinion with the Gentlemen Planters, that we ought not to come to any Reſolution as a ſeparate body, at this meeting; and do alſo readily join in calling a general Meeting of the whole body of Planters and Weſt-India Merchants.

And having been informed that the 18th of the preſent month is a day recommended by the ſubſcribers to the above letter, as proper for ſuch Meeting, it is further Reſolved, That immediate notice be given in the public papers, that ſuch general Meeting be called and held on the day aforeſaid, at the hour of twelve, at the London Tavern, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, then and there to deliberate on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken for the preſervation of the general intereſt of the Weſt-India Iſlands in the preſent important criſis

JAMES ALLEN, SECRETARY.

LONDON, *December* 20.

Mr. CRUGER's *Speech on Friday laſt, in a Great Aſſembly on American affairs.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I RISE to deliver my ſentiments on this important ſubject, with all the diffidence and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on the firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an Aſſembly. Had I remained ſilent on this occaſion, I muſt have condemned myſelf for deſerting a cauſe which it is my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by Engliſhmen, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America: many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their rights might have been aſſerted without violence; and their claims ſtated with temper, as well as firmneſs. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature:—a people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being in danger, will run unavoidably into exceſſes.

The hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs, ſuch acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in America may have been hurried, not, (as has been unkindly ſaid) by a rebellious ſpirit, but by that generous ſpirit of freedom which has often led their own anceſtors into indiſcretions.

Acts of ſeverity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealouſies; on the contrary they muſt produce new fears, and weaken that attachment which kindneſs might have inſured.—No country, Sir, has been more happy in her Colonies than Great-Britain; cemented by mutual intereſts, (till the æra of that fatal ſtamp-act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection and obedience—ſupporting and ſupported by each other. Before that period we meet with no diſobedience to your laws—no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament—no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent: but they ever loved liberty:—that paſſion is coeval

with their firſt emigration to America; they were proſecuted for it in this country—they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peaceſully cleared their inhoſpitable wilds—cultivated their lands—and chearfully poured the firſt fruits of their induſtry into the boſom of their mother country. You protected them in their infant ſtate, and they returned it by confining to you the ſole benefits of their trade: whatever wealth they derived from agriculture and commerce—all centered with you. You regulated their commerce for the advantage of this country; and they never diſcovered an oppoſition either to the authority or exerciſe of it. Are theſe evidences of a ſpirit of diſaffection to Great Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that if the ſame line of mild and lenient government had been purſued, the ſame cordiality and ſubmiſſion would have been continued?

Every American that loves America, muſt wiſh the proſperity of England; and that their union may ever ſubſiſt uninterrupted. If the parental trunk is injured, the branches muſt ſuffer with it. A ſubordination on the part of the Colonies is neceſſary to this union. I acknowledge, Sir, there muſt exiſt a power ſomewhere to ſuperintend and regulate the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preſervation of our common happineſs: this ſupreme power can be juſtly and adequately exerciſed only by the legiſlature of Great Britain. In this doctrine the Colonies tacitly acquieſced and were happy. England enjoyed by it all the advantages of an excluſive trade with them; *why then ſtrain this authority ſo much*, as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of all thoſe liberties which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the ineſtimable birth-right of Engliſhmen? When Great Britain derives from her coloniſts the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her commerce, it is not abſurd to cloſe up theſe channels for the ſake of a paltry inexpedient claim of impoſing taxes? which, though a young member, I will be bold to aver, never have, and probably never will defray the expence of collecting them.

The expediency of coerſive meaſures is much inſiſted on by ſome, who, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeem to conſider more, the diſtreſſes into which they will involve the Americans, than the benefits they can procure to this country from ſuch vindictive conduct,—humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to weep over ſeverities though they may be even neceſſary.—And a prudent ſtateſman will reflect, that the Colonies cannot poſſibly ſuffer without injury to Great-Britain. The Americans are your cuſtomers, they conſume your manufactures; by diſtreſſing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will moſt aſſuredly diſable them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us ſuppoſe for a moment, that coerſive meaſures ſhould reduce them to a recognition of the equity of Parliamentary taxation: what are the advantages which will reſult from it? Can it be thought that the Americans can be dragooned into a conviction of what is right? Will ſeverities increaſe their affection, and make them more deſirous of a connexion with, and dependence on the mother country? Is it not on the contrary reaſonable to conclude, that the effect will be an increaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent, that they will ſeek all occaſions of evading laws impoſed on them by violence, that they will be RESTLESS under the yoke, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a mother whom they conſider cruel and oppreſſive.

Sir, I would not be underſtood to deny the good intentions of adminiſtration. The abilities of the Miniſter are, it ſeems, univerſally acknowledged; but I muſt add, *Humanum eſt errare*. Though an American, Sir, I applaud his jealouſy for the dignity and authority of Parliament; and think the impolicy and inexpediency of the late meaſures may be reaſonably imputed to the difficulty of the occaſion, and the unſettled and undefined nature of the dependance of the colonies on the mother country: but ſince by ſad experience they have been found totally inadequate ſince they have widened the breach inſtead of cloſing it; diminiſhed the ſubjection and obedience of the Colonies inſtead of confirming them; increaſed the turbulence and oppoſition inſtead of allaying them: it may be hoped that a different plan of conduct will be purſued; and that ſome conſtitution, ſome firm and liberal conſtitution will be adopted by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure the Coloniſts in their liberties, whilſt it maintains the juſt ſupremacy of Parliament.

Governor Johnſtone in his ſpeech on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Commons, ſays, "It has been aſſerted that legiſlation exiſting in the Parliament of Great-Britain, taxation, which is a part of legiſlation, muſt neceſſarily be included. The various privileges, which ſubſiſt in every free ſtate, are hardly to be determined by any reaſoning *a priore*. It is true, that legiſlation may exiſt without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland, within our own dominion, is a proof of what thoſe learned gentlemen aſſert to be impoſſible. For my part, I do not ſee what difficulty can occur in leaving the different Colonies on the ſame footing of raiſing money by requiſition as from the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raiſing ſupplies might throw too much power into the hands of the crown, that power might be limitted, ſo as not to be exerted except upon the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuch as has been lately adopted reſpecting the prerogative in regulating the coin. I think, I perceive the tone of the noble Lord (Lord North) is not ſo loud or ſo lofty as on ſome former debates on this ſubject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health, in which caſe no man could feel more ſorrow for his Lordſhip than myſelf; but I hope it ariſes from a more ſerious and deep reflexion on the ſubject, where his own good ſenſe has had room to operate, free from thoſe violent aſſociates who ſeem to have precipitated his Lordſhip into ſuch raſh and cruel meaſures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here then I ſhall conclude, as I ſet out, hoping, that generous, juſt, pacific meaſures will be adopted.

December 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Decem'er 20.

The report from the Committee of ways and means being made, on putting the queſtion for agreeing to the land-tax of three ſhillings in the pound Mr. Hartley, Member for Kingſton, aroſe, and after remarking upon the alarming accounts from the Congreſs in America, wiſhed that the determination of the queſtion might be poſtponed till after the holidays, as it was impoſſible to determine what meaſures were meant to be purſued with reſpect to America, and till it was known what part adminiſtration meant to take; no one could ſay whether the peace eſtabliſhment, how propoſed, and in part agreed to, was a proper one or not. This introduced a ſpirited debate, in which Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Rigby, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Cornwal, had a conſiderable ſhare; but Mr. Burke ſpoke much longer than the reſt, and moſt pathetically lamented the ſituation of America, highly ridiculed the conduct of Adminiſtration, and placed the ſituation of General Gage in a clear point of view. He obſerved, that he knew not for what purpoſe Adminiſtration had ſent an army there; but that if it was judged expedient at all, it ſhould have been an army of execution, not an army of obſervation. That the General in his laſt letters had repreſented himſelf as being at once beſieged and beſieging; that he complained his cannon had been ſtolen, and other inſults offered to his troops, but that he had the happineſs to command a patient army; on the idea of a patient army the honourable Member expatiated with great freedom, and kept to his point, that if an army was at all neceſſary, it ſhould be executive, but that he knew no buſineſs General Gage had there, in ſo lamentable a ſituation: that if he ſhed a drop of the blood of his fellow ſubjects, he would open the ſluices for a torrent on both ſides, and God knows where it might end; while on the other, if he did, he muſt be expoſed with his army to ſuch tameneſs and patience as no army ever ſhewed before. He obſerved that they had had a ſpeech breathing nothing but war with America, for which thanks had been voted, and now they had ſupplies breathing nothing but peace, for which he ſuppoſed thanks were likewiſe to be given. On the whole, the Gentlemen on this ſide the queſtion, apprehenſive that a vote of credit might be moved for at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, were willing to poſtpone the reſolution concerning the land-tax till after the holidays, when being better informed of the ſtate of our own country, they might be enabled to judge of the prudence of having reduced the navy eſtabliſhment, and of the ſufficiency or inſufficiency of the propoſed land-tax aid of 3s.

On the other hand, Sir William Meredith complained of the impropriety of the preſent converſation tending to inflame the minds of the people, by furniſhing matter for the news-papers; wiſhed it had been avoided, as the gentleman had no propoſition to offer, and then juſtifying the meaſures already taken by Adminiſtration. He obſerved in reply to Mr. Burke, that Gen. Gage had been ſent to Boſton for three very good purpoſes; firſt, to protect the magiſtrates; ſecondly, to protect the property of the merchants, which had been groſly violated; thirdly, to enforce the execution of the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which points he had in a great meaſure accompliſhed; and he added, that ſuch ſteps would not have been neceſſary if the declaratory bill repealing the ſtamp act had never been brought into that Houſe. Mr. Burke retorted, that if the declaratory act was the accurſed thing that had cauſed all the miſchief, they had nothing to do but to toſs it overboard.

For his part, he was ready to ſacrifice every thing for peace with America; but he ſtill was of opinion Gen. Gage and his troops had no buſineſs at Boſton: That the magiſtrates of Boſton were ſaid to be in an aſylum; he had heard of aſylums for thieves; but never of aſylums for magiſtrates; nor could he conceive how they could be ſaid to be protected, while they could not officiate, but were only in an aſylum: That the troops had been ſent to protect the commerce after all trade was at an end; and that as to the execution of the acts of Parliament, Gen. Gage could not be ſaid to have enforced them, ſince the Americans had not yet ſubmitted to them. And as to the blocking up an harbour, it might be very true, but to him this mode of blockade ſeemed rather novel. Such an expreſſion, it is certain, ſays he, might come with great propriety from me; but I muſt confeſs I never heard ſuch a bull in my own country. At the entrance of Dublin harbour there is a North and South Bull, but even there or elſewhere, ſuch a bull as this I never heard. His ſevere ſarcaſms on the Miniſtry were more proper for the ears of the members than the public.—A very candid, ſhort ſpeech from Mr. Cornwall cloſed the converſation, and the Houſe agreed with the Committee.

Dec. 24. On Thurſday laſt a copy of the petition from the American Congreſs to the King was delivered to Lord Dartmouth for the purpoſe of ſhewing it to his Majeſty before it is preſented to him by the Agents. It contains a ſtate of grievances, a ſolicitation for the removal of evil counſellors, and a claim that the Colonies are exempt from taxation by the Britiſh Parliament.

A plain ſpeaking man told a miniſter that the French had better intelligence about American affairs than the King's ſervants. How can that be, replied the Miniſter? Becauſe, ſaid the other, they hear every one, and are in ſearch of the truth.

Dec. 26. It is ſaid that a plan is now agitating in the Cabinet to conciliate matters between the mother country and the Americans, by repealing the diſagreeable acts, and admitting them to be repreſented by *Eighty Members* in the Houſe of Commons.

Dec. 29. It is whiſpered at the Weſt end of the town that the troops will ſhortly be recalled from Boſton.

Dec. 31. The Petition from the American Congreſs to the King has been preſented to his Majeſty by Lord Dartmouth.

The above petition is to be laid before the two Houſes of Parliament at their next meeting.

Jan. 10. Lord Chatham is with Earl Temple at his ſeat at Stow, where, it is reported, thoſe two patriotic Noblemen are preparing the plan of a reconciliation with America.

It is very currently reported, that ſeveral members of adminiſtration have publicly declared they will not any farther accede to violent meaſures with the Americans.

Jan. 13. The greateſt part of the military, we are told, will ſoon be removed from the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the blockade by ſea is to be continued, with the addition of more ſhipping.

January 14.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* NORTH-AMERICAN MERCHANTS *held laſt Wedneſday at the Kings Arms tavern, Cornhill.*

THERE was a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Merchants, &c. trading to North-America (conſiſting of between four and five hundred) for the purpoſe of the Committee (appointed at the laſt meeting) reporting the particulars of a petition to be preſented to Parliament in the preſent alarming ſituation of American affairs.

The buſineſs of the meeting was opened about eleven o'clock, by the reading of the petition, the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

"Firſt ſtating to the Houſe the ſeveral particulars of the extenſive trade carried on between "this country and America, as it reſpected the "barter of commodities—the balance of caſh, as "well as the negociation of exchange in ſeveral "parts of Europe;—It next ſtated how this very extenſive trade was hurt by the ſeveral revenue bills affecting North-America, paſſed ſince "the repeal of the ſtamp act to the year 1773. "It then concluded by praying redreſs in theſe "particulars, as well as in the operation of all "other acts which may affect the general trade "carried on between this country and North-"America." The whole was couched in decent, manly terms; and in point of ſtyle, good ſenſe, and preciſion, ſhewed the Committee appointed for drawing it up, every way equal to the great truſt delegated to them.

As ſoon as the petition was read, Mr. Hayley made the following motion: "That the petition entitled, &c. &c. now read, be approved of." This opened a very long, yet an able and candid debate.

Mr. Watſon ſaid he had no objection to the petition then as it went; on the contrary he highly approved of it, yet he was for adding a clauſe where the *late Quebec Bill* ſhould be particularly expreſſed, and where the very great conſtitutional, as well as comercial evils reſulting from that bill ſhould be marked out; that he ſaw no reaſon why ſo extenſive a province as Canada, the trade whereof was ſo very material to the intereſt of this country, ſhould be left out of ſo great a queſtion as the preſent; he therefore propoſed a clauſe after "the operation of all other acts," "particularly ſpecifying the late Quebec bill."

Mr. Baker anſwered Mr. Watſon, by "firſt calling the recollection of the Gentlemen preſent to the general wiſh thrown out laſt meeting, of the Committee's avoiding every thing that was political in the petition; he ſaid that they had, in conſequence, been very guarded in this particular; but however, be as extenſive as they could with prudence, they had ſtill left an open by the words, "the operation of all other acts" for Counſel at the bar of the Houſe to plead any inconveniencies ariſing from the Quebec, or other acts; the Boſton Port and Maſſachuſett's-Bay bills were omitted for the ſame purpoſe, yet were by no means precluded (if the Committee ſhould afterwards think proper to inſtruct their Counſel ſo) from being remonſtrated againſt, either in part, or in the whole.

Mr. Sargent ſupported Mr. Baker in a very eloquent and forcible manner, and ſhewed, by freſh implications, that the words in the petition, "as in the operation of all other acts" were fully competent to any clauſes that could be added, either in favour of Quebec or Boſton.

Mr. Nutt acquainted the meeting, that "probably he could reconcile this difference of opinion, by informing them, on almoſt poſitive grounds, that the King, by a clauſe in the Quebec Bill, empowering him to allow, at his pleaſure, of the trial by juries, and the uſe of the Habeas Corpus act, had either ſent out, or was preparing to ſend out, an order for their continuing in full force, and that as the Quebec bill was not to take place till the firſt of May next, the ill effect of that bill, in theſe two particulars, would never operate. This being the caſe he imagined it would be found leſs neceſſary to inſiſt on adding the clauſe reſpecting Quebec." Several other Gentlemen, for theſe and other reaſons, were for having no additions made to the petition.

Mr. Watſon replied to them, and urged with greater confidence, the neceſſity of particulariſing Quebec. He ſaid, "though our preſent gracious Sovereign might feel for his Canadian ſubjects in allowing them the uſe of Juries, and the Habeas Corpus act, this nation might one day or other have a Sovereign of a different way of thinking; he was, therefore, not for leaving things on ſuch an uncertain ground as the will of a Prince, but for having them eſtabliſhed with more certainty and preciſion."

Mr. Sharp, and ſome others, agreed with Mr. Watſon, particularly the former, who ſaid, among other things, "That Canada was univerſally looked upon as a cudgel, in the hand of government, againſt the reſt of the Americans."

Mr. Creighton more than once attempted to meet the differences of the aſſembly, by complimenting, in very high terms, the draught, purport, and extent of the petition; and then expreſſing his wiſh, that three Canadian merchants ſhould be added to the Committee, for the purpoſe of inſtructing counſel touching thoſe points, which Mr. Watſon and his friends ſo much inſiſted on, by which they might bring about, equally as well, the effects they ſo much deſired.

This debate continued ſeveral hours, in which Mr. Watſon and Mr. Baker were principals on different ſides. At the cloſe of it Mr. Watſon wanted to put his queſtion; but Mr. Baker ſet the company right in point of order, by reminding them there was an original queſtion before them, which muſt firſt be diſpoſed of, either by entirely getting rid of it—by negation—by amendment—or by putting the previous queſtion. The latter was the one, however, adopted, which was carried in the affirmative by a great majority. The main queſtion, "That this petition, entitled, &c. &c. now read, be approved of," was then put, and carried *unanimouſly*.

After this a motion was made by Mr. Watſon, for entering into a reſolution, independent of the petition, "expreſſing the aſſent of the aſſembly to the evil conſequences of the Quebec bill."—This, though in fact agreed to by almoſt every body, yet as they thought proper, for reaſons already given, not to inſert them in the petition; it was urged by the majority preſent, that ſuch a reſolution would rather be out of place. Mr. Watſon, after a while, ſeeing the ſenſe of the company lean this way, withdrew his motion.

A reſolution was then agreed to, "that the petition be forthwith engroſſed, that the Committee do attend for that purpoſe, and that three Canadian merchants, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Strettel, and Mr. Hunter, be added to the Committee already appointed for the purpoſe of inſtructing Counſel, and preparing ſuch evidences and allegations as the petition warranted them to ſupport." This reſolution was followed by another, "That the petition, after being engroſſed, ſhould lie at that Houſe for ſigning; and that the Committee ſhould afterwards advertiſe the meeting at large, of the day they intended preſenting it." A motion of thanks to the Chairman being then unanimouſly agreed to, the aſſembly adjourned.

Kings Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 11.

At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, traders, and others concerned in the American Commerce, agreeable to adjournment.

THO. LANE, Eſq; in the Chair.

The Committee informed the meeting, that they had prepared the petition propoſed at their laſt meeting.

Moved that the ſaid petition be read. It was read accordingly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the petition now preſented and read, is approved of by this meeting.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the above mentioned petition be fairly engroſſed, under the inſpection of the ſame Committee that prepared it, with the addition of Mr. Strettell, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Hunter, for the province of Quebec; and that the ſaid Committee be deſired to attend the ſigning and preſenting of the ſame to the Houſe of Commons, and to prepare and digeſt ſuch evidence as may be neceſſary for proving the allegations of the ſaid petition, and for ſupporting the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Committee be deſired to call another meeting of the merchants, traders, and others concerned in the American commerce (as ſoon as they know the fate of the petition in the Houſe of Commons) in order that the public may be properly informed thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the minutes of this meeting be fairly tranſcribed and inſerted in the Public Morning and Evening Papers, ſigned by the Chairman.

(COPY) THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Extract of an authentic letter from Carthagena, dated Dec. 15.

"By letters from Melille, of the 9th inſtant, we learn, that the King of Morocco appeared in perſon at the head of his army before that place on the 8th in the morning; that he immediately occupied the eminences, and the day following began to throw ſome bombs into the town, but at ſo great a diſtance as to be of no effect."

The ſubſtance of the petition tranſmitted from the American Congreſs to a great Perſonage is, 1ſt, acknowledging in the moſt dutiful and reſpectful terms their allegiance, &c. 2d, that they might be left to the entire proviſion of their internal policy, ſuch as the appointment of their officers, the making their own laws, and impoſing their own duties, &c. 3d, that in lieu of this they are willing, in time of war, to ſupply his Majeſty with men, money, and what other aſſeſſments a Britiſh Parliament might think neceſſary for the general defence of the empire. There are ſaid to be a few other conciliating articles of leſs conſequence.

It was ſtated at the body of the petition to be preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons by the merchants, &c. trading to North-America, as read at the King's Arms on Wedneſday laſt, that the balance due from America at preſent to this kingdom was little ſhort of 200.000l.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Jan. 11.

"This day the ſociety of merchant adventurers held a hall, to conſider of a petition to Parliament reſpecting American affairs; the heads of a very unexceptionable commercial petition were read; and another hall is to be held on Monday, to determine on the queſtion."

A letter from Capt. Boyd, of the Swift, arrived at Liſbon, Dec. 27, ſays, "I take the opportunity of a veſſel paſſing for London, to adviſe you of my ſafe arrival from Terceira, being the only veſſel that eſcaped out of five ſail, all loaded."

Lieut. Col. Preſcot of the 7th regiment of foot, is arrived in twenty-five days from General Gage.

The troops under the command of General Gage were reinforced by the arrival of the 52d regiment at Boſton, on the 4th of December.

Some freſh inſtructions have been lately ſent to the Governors of Gibralter and Minorca, and the fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation will be reinforced with ſeveral ſhips early in the ſpring.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, dated April, 1775.

"I have had the honour of being ſent for by ſome of the firſt people in adminiſtration, who, to do them juſtice, ſeem now diſpoſed rather to heal the wound than keep it open. They only wiſh ſome line could be drawn, to ſatisfy the minds of the people of this country, who ſeem indiſpoſed to make too *great ſubmiſſion* to the Coloniſts, whom they conſider as their children.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 177.

DUNLAP's

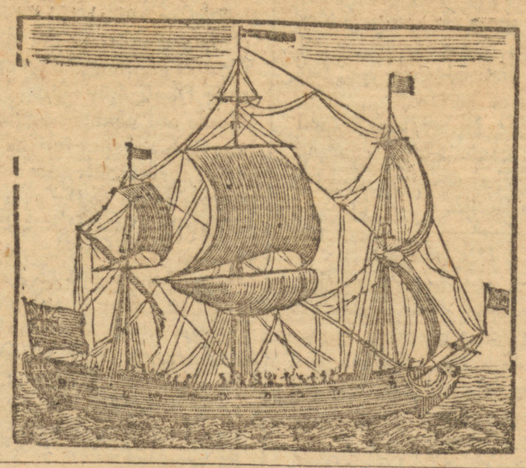
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 13th, 1775.



TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 25th instant, (March) at the House of AUGUSTINE WILLETT, Inn-Keeper, at the Four Lane Ends, in Middletown township, Bucks county,

A VERY valuable Plantation, late the property of JOSEPH STACKHOUSE, deceased, situated in Middletown aforesaid, adjoining lands late of Jeremiah Langhorn, deceased, on the one side, and Joseph Richardson, deceased, on the other side, containing two hundred and thirty acres, near one half cleared, the remainder extraordinary well timbered, a stone dwelling-house and kitchen thereon, a well of good water at the door, a frame barn and stone stable, with other convenient out-buildings, a good bearing orchard on the premises, chiefly of the best grafted fruit, also peach, pear, cherry and quince trees; about fifteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made, having a good stream of water running through the same. The said Plantation is within twenty-two miles of Philadelphia, seven of Bristol, and four of Newtown, in a remarkable healthy and pleasant part of the country, and convenient to places of worship, merchant mills, black smith's shops, store, and cutlery shop. The conditions of the sale is as followeth, viz. one third of the purchase money to be paid on the tenth day of April next, at which time the purchaser may have a deed duly executed, on giving satisfactory security for the remainder of the purchase money, unto

CALEB STACKHOUSE,
JOSEPH STACKHOUSE,
JOSHUA STACKHOUSE,
BENJAMIN STACKHOUSE.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and receive their money, and all those that are indebted, to come and discharge the same.

JOSHUA STACKHOUSE, THOMAS WILSON, } Administrators.

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE,

A BRICK House and Kitchen, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in Philadelphia; the house is three stories, and the Kitchen two stories and a half, the lot 20 feet front by 51 feet deep, cellars under the whole, now in the occupation of the Widow Humphreys; subject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. For terms apply to JACOB RABSOM, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets.

JOHN BEHRENT,

JOINER and INSTRUMENT MAKER, living in Third-street continued, in Campington, directly opposite Coates's Burying-ground,

HAS just finished for sale, an extraordinary fine instrument, by the name of PIANO FORTE, of Mahogany, in the manner of an harpsichord, with hammers, and several changes: He intends to dispose of it on very reasonable terms; and being a master in such sort of work, and a new beginner in this country, he requests all lovers of music to favour him with their custom, and they shall not only be honestly served, but their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

JOHN BEHRENT.

WANTED,

A LIKELY, strong, healthy, good tempered, active Negroe Wench, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age; she must be country born, have had the small-pox and measles; if she understands any thing of cookery, or has a disposition to learn it, it will be more agreeable. Any person having such an one to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printer.

TO BE LET,

For Six Months, by the Subscriber,

PART or the whole of a large Plantation in the Northern Liberties, belonging to Rebecca Venables. It would afford an agreeable retreat for the summer season, to any person who chuses to retire from the heat and dust of the city for that time. There are on the place a good dwelling house, chaise house and stable, two bearing orchards, and a spacious garden. Likewise to be disposed of, a pair of young draft oxen, a heifer, several milch cows, turkeys and other poultry, and a quantity of first crop hay. The terms may be known by applying on the premises to

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely Negroe Woman, about 21 years of age, who can do any kind of house business: Also a good Horse and Chair. Enquire of the Printer.

LINEN PRINTING,

In all its Branches, performed by the Subscribers, at their Manufactory, near the Three-Mile Stone, on Germantown Road,

WHERE Ladies may have linens and muslins of all kinds printed for gowns, curtains, carpets, bed furniture, chair bottoms, covers for dressing-tables, handkerchiefs, and shapes for men's waistcoats, all done of the most durable colours: Any Lady having patterns of her own, which she may particularly fancy, may have them done, tho' but for a single gown. As the subscribers have been at great expence in bringing this manufactory to America, they hope they shall meet with encouragement, as the prices they print for will make what they do come considerably cheaper than what comes from Europe, and as they are willing to perpetuate the business in this country by taking apprentices at reasonable premiums.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

WANTED,

To attend about a Store,

A SMART country lad, of about 16 years of age, who can read and write, and be properly recommended for his sobriety and honesty. Apply to the Printer.

THE Partnership of HONEY and MOUSE being dissolved, all persons that have any just demands against said Partnership are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid. And all persons that are indebted to said Partnership are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately, to prevent further trouble.

N. B. The vendue business is still carried on by GEORGE HONEY, jun. at the same place, as usual.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are requested to make immediate payment.

FREDERICK KISSELMAN.

N. B. A few hogsheads of excellent Cyder to be sold. Enquire as above.

To be let to MARES this spring, by the subscriber at Christiana Bridge, the famous grey Horse

BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horse ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horse Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is sixteen hands high, covered last season at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts superior to any on the continent; he will cover at so low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the season. Good pasture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's most humble servant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

Just Published, Price Three Shillings,

By SAMUEL DELLAP,

THE Letters of ABELARD and ELOISA. To which is prefixed a particular account of their lives, amours and misfortunes: By the late JOHN HUGHS, Esq; To which is now first added, the poem of Eloisa to Abelard, by Mr. POPE, embellished with a neat copperplate frontispiece,—These letters are well known to be genuine pieces, occasioned by an amour which had very extraordinary consequence and made a great noise at the time when it happened, being between two of the most distinguished persons of that age, who were remarkable for their genius and learning as well as by a most extravagant passion for each other, are every where full of the sentiments of the heart (not to be imitated in a feigned story) and touches of nature much more moving than any which can flow from the pen of a writer of Novels, or enter into the imagination of any who had not felt the like emotions and distress—The great calamities of his life took their rise from an unhappy indulgence of a criminal passion, and giving himself a loose to unwarrantable pleasures; after this he was perpetually involved in sorrow and distress, and in vain sought for ease and quiet in a monastick life.—To be sold by Mr. William Woodhouse, bookseller in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, Messrs. Furman and Hunt, Merchants, Trenton, Mr. Jacob Hyer, Princeton, and Mr. David Nelson, Merchant in Wilmington.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 4th instant, (March) from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, in Cæcil county, Maryland, two indented servant men, coopers by trade; one from London, named JAMES KIDDMAN, of a sandy complexion, short hair cut before, with a mole or wart on his forehead, about thirty years of age, and about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat with mohair buttons, lincey jacket, country cloth breeches of a light colour, with the button holes on the wrong side of the waistband, country linen shirt filled with tow, grey stockings, good shoes tied with strings, and a fur hat with a hole burned in the brim. The other named WILLIAM PISLAND, and says he came from Cork in Ireland, talks much with the broague, about twenty years old, five feet three or four inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair cut before; had on when he went away, a green jacket, a red and white striped ditto, and a blue ditto, breeches the same as the other, grey stockings, good shoes tied with strings, old check shirt, and a wool hat. They both can write, and perhaps may forge passes. Whoever takes up said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES BROOKINGS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

Newcastle County, February 8, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at a public-house near the Road from Annapolis to Baltimore, a sorrel horse, between three and four years old, fifteen hands high, with white fetlocks, and a new saddle, with blue plush housing bound with black leather; also a brown coat, lincey jacket, buckskin breeches, white drawers, three pair of stockings, two pair, of shoes, a silk handkerchief, one short cloth pattern, and two linen shirts. The above were stolen by a certain WILLIAM SHIEN, about five feet six or seven inches high, fresh complexion, black hair tied behind, and has a cut in his foot with an axe; he wore a green jacket with yellow buttons, a home made coat and jacket of a redish colour, a blue surtout coat with a hole burned in the elbow, and a beaver hat; he lived near the Cross Roads in Chester county, but may endeavour to get to Ireland either from Philadelphia or New-York. Whoever takes up the said SHIEN, and the Horse, and brings them to JOHN REYNOLDS, in Newcastle hundred, so that I may have them again, shall have a reward of THREE POUNDS if 50 miles from home, FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles, and if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by MATTHEW SULLIVAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry off said Shien at their peril.—He has a French silver face watch, with a piece over the key-hole.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT, two of the most elegant carriages ever imported into America, and equal to any in London, both crane necked, and calculated for the climate, having the pannels made to let down on all sides; they have their first set of wheels on, and are in high preservation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of LYNFORD LARDNER, Esq; deceased,

ONE equal and undivided fourth part of the ANDOVER IRON WORKS, in the counties of Sussex and Morris, in the province of New-Jersey, to which belong between eleven and twelve thousand acres of land. The ore is esteemed of the best quality of any in America, and the mine bank, situated at a mile's distance from the furnace, is thought to be inexhaustible. The iron has been proved, from experiments made both in England and America, to be proper for every use to which Iron can be converted, and equal to the Swedish for the making of Steel. The furnace and forge lay at the distance of seven miles from each other. The mansion-house and other buildings are elegant and commodious. The situation is convenient for either the Philadelphia or New-York markets. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

At the corner of Petti's Alley, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia,

TEN thousand feet of Mahogany, in logs, plank and boards; twenty thousand feet of Walnut plank and boards; a very large quantity of seasoned bedstead stuff, and half-inch poplar and gum boards; four inch and two inch poplar, oak and ash plank; red cedar coffin boards; rule joint stuff, chair pannel boards, and inch maple boards; sacking bottoms; bedstead screws; also a large quantity of cheese, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of Carlisle, on the 20th day of April next,

A PATENTED Tract of very valuable land, well timbered, situate in Hopewell Township, in Cumberland County, containing 322 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Esq; and others, within a few miles of Shippensburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's land, being part of the estate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceased. One third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, another third on the first day of May 1776, and one other third on the 1st day of May 1777, with interest from the sale

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

January 27, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, (JOHN JACK) in Chambers town, Cumberland county, an Irish servant man named GARRAT BURN, about forty five years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, with short grey hair; had on when he went away, a blue surtout coat, flannel jacket, buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, brown leggings, middling good shoes, and steel buckles. He took with him a sorrel Horse, about fifteen hands high, can both pace and trot, has three white spots on his forehead, and was newly shod before. It is supposed (as he is a great rogue) that he will either sell or exchange the said horse. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and horse, so that the owners may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or for the Horse alone EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JACK,
EBENEZER BRADY.

N B. Said servant had a yoke on, and took with him an old saddle and blind bridle.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun-flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th of February, an Irish servant lad, named EDWARD SHANNAHON, by trade a barber, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, short dark brown hair, has a very poor delivery, and looks very surly when asked a question, is a little pockmarked, has a cut in the middle of his forehead, and a down look, came in last fall with Captain BRICE; had on when he went away, a white cloth coatee, with brass buttons, lined through with white shalloon, an old brown cloth jacket, black stocking breeches, light blue ribbed worsted stockings, half worn shoes, a pair of large plated buckles, new white shirt, a black handkerchief round his neck, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion. Whoever will apprehend the said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

BRYAN O'HARA.

N. B. Any person harbouring or concealing him, shall suffer the utmost rigor of the law.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. (February) a servant girl named ELIZABETH SMITH, lately arrived from Liverpool, about eighteen years of age, a little pitted with the small pox, lightish hair, had on when she went away, a green bays short gown and petticoat, an old red cloak and straw hat. Whoever secures said girl and brings her home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD FOOTMAN.

February 14, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, on the seventh day of January, 1774, a servant lad named ENOCH JENKENS, about eighteen years of age, this country born, five feet six inches high, slim made, long visage, hollow eyes, down look, and dark brown hair; his cloaths are uncertain, as he went into Cæcil county, Maryland, to his brother John Jenkins, who hired him to William Cochran, and he went away from said Cochran on the first of July last, when he had on a drab coloured coat, snuff coloured waistcoat, coarse homespun shirt and trowsers, old shoes and stockings, and half worn castor hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall be paid the above reward by MORGON BLACKSHEAR.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

WHEREAS the partnership of BRYAN and PICKERING, Joiners, is dissolved, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment to BRYAN and PICKERING, so that they may be enabled to discharge the debts against said partnership. PICKERING continues in the shop in Water-street.

N. B. THOMAS BRYAN hath removed from the shop in Water-street, and continues the Cabinet and Chair-making business on the east side of Front-street, the second door below Race-street.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on Tuesday the 7th inst. (February) out of the subscriber's house in Cherry Alley, a silver WATCH, with double cases, and a silver cap over the works; maker's name William Finch, Halifax, No. 1477. Whoever will bring said Watch to the subscriber, and inform of the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted, shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Watch only, paid by

JOHN SANDOZ.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

DROPPED last Thursday evening, betwixt Arch-street and Society-Hill, a bundle of MONEY containing fifty pounds, in which were two or three 5l. Bills, of Pennsylvania currency, and a few 3l. Maryland ditto. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall be entitled to the above Reward.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, Newcastle county, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, neither brand nor ear mark, shod all round, paces and trots, and canters well. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse only FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW ANDERSON.

FURTHER ADVICES

By Captain SPAIN, from BRISTOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

THE entry of the Auſtrian troops into Moldavia was the cauſe of much ſpeculation; but the myſtery of this proceeding of the Court of Vienna is now unravelled, as it is now known that the reaſon of it was on account of the territory which theſe troops occupy being lately ceded to Vienna by a late treaty concluded between that Court and the Porte.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 5. The Ruſſian officers are releaſed from the Seven Towers. The Turkiſh Ambaſſador, who is preparing to go to the Court of Peterſburgh, will have a retinue of 1300 perſons; and it is thought that of Prince Repnin, who is appointed Ambaſſador from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the Porte, will not be leſs numerous.

The Grand Signior has given orders to ſet at liberty all the ſlaves that have been made by the Tartars or the Turks during the war, and to pay the proprietors 100 piaſtres (20l.) for each ſlave. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has already reſtored 3000 Turkiſh priſoners, and has ſent orders throughout her dominions to releaſe all Turks that are in ſlavery there.

Warſaw, Nov. 30. The Pruſſian detachments ſent hither to buy up horſes, conſiſt of cavalry and infantry, and bring with them a train of artillery. According to ſome advices, two of thoſe detachments are actually on their March towards the Frontiers of Turkey.

Letters from Peterſburgh aſſure, that the famous Pugatſcheff will not be put to death, but is to be condemned to perpetual impriſonment in ſome fortreſs.

Warſaw, Dec. 7. Letters from Cracow mention, that a large body of Pruſſian troops, with artillery, are in the environs of that place. Thoſe from Lemberg mention, That a great number of the inhabitants of the Provinces ceded to the Court of Vienna have left their habitations, not being able to bear the new taxes laid upon them.

From the Frontiers of Po and, Dec. 8. Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has appointed Marſhal Count Romanzow to be Generaliſſimo of all her forces.

Hamburgh, Dec. 16. A private letter from Munich mentions, that a Courier from Rome brought an account that Cardinal Anthony Eugenius Viſconti, formerly Nuncio at the Court of Vienna, is elected Pope, and that he propoſed retaining the name of Eugenius.

Hague, Dec. 20. M. Roſſignol, Conſul from the Republic in Barbary, has ſent advice to the States General, that the King of Morocco haughtily refuſed and returned the preſents their High Mightineſſes ſent him; at the ſame time complaining that they made very light of his friendſhip, becauſe he knew very well that they had ſent more conſiderable preſents to the little ſtates of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, which in ſome degree, were dependent upon him; and therefore to ſhew his reſentment of their behaviour, he had declared war againſt the Republic.

Vienna, Dec. 10. The Emperor has made a preſent to Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow of 5000 ducats and a gold ſnuff box, richly ſet with brilliants; the value of which preſent was enhanced by a letter in the Emperor's own hand, wherein he acknowledged how much he was pleaſed with the ſtrict diſcipline obſerved by the Ruſſian troops, while they were upon the frontiers of his dominions; and alſo with the polite reception which his Excellency gave all the officers, who, by his recommendation or that of the Empreſs his auguſt Mother, went into the Ruſſian army.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 10. The ſentence is ſaid to be pronounced againſt Pugatſcheff at Moſcow, from whence we expect a confirmation. The provinces where the rebellion reigned are ſo laid waſte and ruined, that a general famine prevails there, in conſequence of which the government has found it neceſſary to ſend corn, and flour from their magazines at Moſcow and other places to thoſe parts; but as theſe ſupplies cannot laſt long, they are contracting with ſome merchants to furniſh the inhabitants of Niſckney, Novogorod, Caſan, Orenburg, and other parts with corn and flour, and to faciliate their ſo doing, it is imagined the exportation of corn will be forbidden both here and at Archangel.

Warſaw, Dec. 16. They write from Moldavia, that the Ruſſians are there ſtill, but that they will paſs the Nieſter the 21ſt of this month, 40,000 men of that army will remain in Poland, 4000 of which are to be quartered in the environs of this city.

Hague, Dec. 16. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain hath ordered to be publiſhed in all the ſea ports in his dominions, a general pardon in favour of all ſailors who have deſerted from his Majeſty's ſervice, provided they will return in two months from the day of the publication of this pardon, and engage on board the men of war now fitting out in the different ports of Spain. His Catholic Majeſty even engages to give them the arrears of pay due to them when they quitted their ſhips.

Hague, Dec. 20. A treaty is now much talked of here, which has been kept very ſecret theſe four years. The treaty in queſtion was concluded in 1771, between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Ottoman Porte, by which the latter engaged to pay the former 20,000 purſes of piaſtres, containing 500 piaſtres each, which makes a ſum of 10,000,000 piaſtres. Four thouſand purſes were ſtipulated to be paid as ſoon as the treaty was ſigned, and the remaining 16,000 at two equal payments at four months diſtance, and the Porte likewiſe agreed to give up part of Moldavia and Valachia, upon the confines of the Grand Duchy of Tranſylvania and the Bannat of Temeſwar. In return, the Houſe of Auſtria engaged to maintain a conſiderable army upon the Frontiers (as ſhe has actually done, to the great aſtoniſhment of all the world) and to recover all that the Porte ſhould looſe during the war with Ruſſia, &c.

Paris, Dec. 23. The Archbiſhop of Paris having received orders to be at Verſailles on Sunday, regarding the refuſal of the Sacrament at St. Severin, his Majeſty ſpoke to him in the following terms, in the preſence of the Firſt Preſident of the Parliament of Paris. "The King my grandfather exiled you ſeveral times for the troubles you occaſioned in the ſtate; I ſent for you to tell you, that if you relapſe, I ſhall not exile you, but give you over to the rigour of the law."

Hamburgh, Dec. 25. The letters from Poland adviſe, that the Pruſſian commiſſaries, charged with ſettling the limits of that country, had received orders to return to Berlin.

LONDON, *December* 21.

We are aſſured, from the beſt authority, that a liſt of the names of all ſuch merchants and traders as refuſe to unite in adopting immediate meaſures for the reſtoration of union and commerce between this kingdom and America, will be expeditiouſly tranſmitted thither, and printed in all the North American News-Papers.

The following have been ſent us by a correſpondent as American toaſts:

A ſpeedy and a laſting union between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

A good tarring to Lord N——— and all his adherents.

No military government.

May the enemies of America be tranſported to Boſton.

Dec. 24. We hear that a ſubſcription is ſoon to be opened under a very reſpectable patronage, for the inhabitants of Boſton, who are bravely ſuffering all the rigours of a ſiege, in oppoſition to arbitrary power.

We hear there are letters in town from New-York, complaining much of the reſolutions of the Grand Congreſs, as having deſtroyed the trade of their province, at a time when their neighbours the New-Englanders were doubly ſtocked with European goods.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the Bill for allowing the exportation of Indian corn, and the Bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

After which the Lords adjourned to Friday, the 20th of January.

Dec. 26. It ſeems to be the opinion of all real lovers of their country, that nothing will heal the unhappy diviſions between this country and America, but calling forth Lord Chatham and his friends, who, having equally the confidence of both countries, are moſt likely to reconcile them.

A memorial has lately been received from ſeveral Engliſhmen, confined in the Spaniſh priſons, under various pretences. It is ſaid they do not amount to leſs than 600 men, the major part ſeamen. The above memorial, we hear, will after the holidays be laid before the Parliament.

Poſitive orders, we hear, have lately been tranſmitted to the commanders of the ſeveral men of war on the North-American ſtation, to be extremely vigilant in their duty againſt ſmugglers, and to ſeize all ſuch goods and merchandize, which, by the laws of trade, ought to be exported directly from Great-Britain to the Colonies.

Dec. 27. An expreſs arrived this day from Spain, with an account that the King of Spain had retired from the Sovreignty, and that the Prince of Auſtrias has aſſumed the reins of government.

Dec. 28. They write from Liſbon, that advice had been received at court, of an inſurrection at Salvadore, in the Braſils, in which it is ſaid that the crews of two French ſhips in the harbour were chiefly concerned.

It was remarked the other day at a great man's levee, that an auguſt aſſembly had been informed, that the American papers were to be laid before them after the holidays, and that they would furniſh buſineſs for the committee to laſt out the whole ſeſſion of Parliament. But the American Congreſs had now ſhortened the buſineſs much, for they had evidently proved the Americans to be Britiſh ſubjects, ſo that the only queſtion now was, Whether Britiſh ſubjects were to be ſubject to the Parliament of Great-Britain? A queſtion that could certainly be ſettled and reſolved on in one day.

Dec. 29. Letters from Liſbon, dated the 23d of December, bring advice, that the King of Portugal has publiſhed an ordinance, laying a duty of five per cent, on all veſſels purchaſed from foreign nations, for the uſe of the Crown of Portugal. Veſſels purchaſed in any part of the Portugal dominions, are to be exempt from this duty.

Some differences reſpecting matters of trade, have lately happened between the Dutch and the Portugueſe, two of the latter of whoſe ſhips attempting to ſearch a veſſel belonging to the ſubjects of the States-General, a running fight enſued, in which both the Dutch and Portugueſe had ſeveral men killed and wounded.

Dec. 31. They write from Cadiz, that four regiments of Spaniſh troops are expected there, to embark on board ſome men of war going to Africa, in order to attempt ſomething againſt the Moors, who, it is ſaid, have blocked up Ceuta with 50,000 men.

Extract of a letter to Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, dated Peterſburgh, Nov. 19.

"As to our preſent ſituation with reſpect to the Ottoman troops, I muſt inform you, that Hadgi Alli, Commander in Chief of their troops, whom Prince Dolgorucki left in Caffa, is juſt gone from thence with all his people, ſo that now there are no Turks left in Crimea. Prince Dolgorucki, after having augmented the garriſons of Yenicale and Kortock, is going to deliver to the Tartars the Caſtle of Precop, the only place belonging to them in our hands. He was himſelf on the point of leaving Precop, having marched the reſt of his army towards the quarters aſſigned to the troops in time of peace in the interior part of the empire."

A correſpondent obſerves, that upon the whole queſtion of taxation, it ſeems moſt manifeſt, that it is the antient, undoubted right of Engliſh ſubjects, being freemen or freeholders to give their property by their own conſent only, ſignified by themſelves or their repreſentatives; that the mere right of giving money, the right of making laws, are, and ever were, ſeparate and diſtinct; the one reſiding in the repreſentative, the other in the legiſlative body; that the Houſe of Commons claim and exerciſe the ſole and incommunicable right of granting the money of the people, becauſe their Houſe only repreſents the people; that the Houſe of Commons ought not to claim or exerciſe ſuch a right over the people of America, becauſe their Houſe does not repreſent them; that to levy taxes on the people of America, by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament, in which they are not repreſented, is unconſtitutional, deprives them of the rights of Engliſhmen, and reduces them to a ſtate of abſolutely ſlavery.

Jan. 3. An American agent is ſaid to have had an interview with a leading perſon, when he inſiſted on the neceſſity of repealing the American acts; hold, ſaid the ſtateſman, I for my part will ſooner ſubmit to the block than a ſingle clauſe ſhall be repealed.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Dec. 27.

"A war on the continent is, according to the preſent circumſtances almoſt unavoidable; to which end the continental Princes actually have 1,625,000 of the beſt diſciplined troops in readineſs; but it is certain that Great-Britain will not be in the leaſt concerned in it; for we are informed from undoubted authority, that a new alliance has been treated on between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, and which was the real cauſe of Lord M———'s trip to Paris. Of this treaty the French boaſt, and ſay it was bought at a *prix d'or*: the reaſon of which they pretend is the affairs of America, which never could have come to a ſerious conſideration of the Court of G——B——n, without previouſly obtaining the pacific determinations of France and Spain. It is further ſaid, that the ſaid treaty was finiſhed under the guarantee of Pruſſia and Sardinia, and which was the cauſe of changing Ambaſſadors between the two latter courts."

Extract of a letter from the Viſtula, Dec. 15.

"The city of Dantzig is ſtill blocked up by the Pruſſian troops. They are raiſing at Marienburgh, for the ſervice of the King, one battalion of grenadiers, one regiment of huſſars, and two pulks of uhlans. Two thouſand workmen are employed, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, in forming lines and erecting fortifications along the frontiers of Samogitia. There is a number of engineers, &c. at Memel, which ſeems as if they would fortify that place."

Jan. 5. We have the pleaſure to hear, that repealing the American acts is a meaſure determined on in the Cabinet.

Some papers belonging to Madam Barre have been lately diſcovered in an apartment at the palace at Verſailles, which will certainly be the cauſe of her impriſonment for life. It is rather unfortunate that a diſcovery of this kind ſhould be made at a time when means were contriving for her enlargement.

Jan. 9. The people of England ſeem averſe to the American mode of tarring and feathering; notwithſtandining this averſion, the people of Wapping have adopted this method of puniſhment by tarring and feathering a perſon laſt week at Bell Dock, for being guilty of ſtealing.

Extract of a letter from Turin, Dec. 10.

"The alliance of this Court with the Empire, France, and Spain, is upon the point of being ratified, and all the articles are agreed to. The Marquis of Aigueblanque, our Prime Miniſter, has ſent orders to Villa Franca to build four frigates, to Sweden to build ſix, and to our Ambaſſador at London, to engage officers to command them to whom good appointments will be given; ſo that we are going to become a maritime power. The Swiſs regiments which compoſe the garriſon of this city and citadel, are diſtributed in the fortified towns of Piedmont, and are replaced by Piedmonteſe and Savoyard regiments. The ſcarcity and dearneſs of corn, the ſmall produce of ſilk, and the univerſal miſery which reigns in this country, does not ſeem to preſage any great ſucceſs to our enterprizes; and the general opinion is, that if ſome mediating power does not interpoſe before the ſpring, we may become the victims of our own ambition and credulity. Our kingdom is certainly the richeſt in Europe, becauſe the ſtate owes nothing, and our coffers are full; but ſuch an alliance may ruin us in two years. Theſe are the reflections of an old General, which he having made public, received orders to retire to the citadel of Coni, there to learn to reflect and hold his peace."

It is reported that two Noblemen of diſtinguiſhed abilities will ſpeedily embark for America, by commiſſion, in order to enquire into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of conſequence.

We hear from Seville, that 3000 troops have lately been embarked there on board tranſports, for the Spaniſh garriſons on the coaſt of Africa.

By a private letter from Senegal we are informed, that the French have at preſent five men of war cruizing on the coaſt of Guinea, and that ſeveral of their merchant ſhips are fitted up more like privateers than ordinary traders.

Jan. 14. It is ſaid that the late Lord Middleton has left not leſs than 400,000l. in caſh, and an eſtate of 20,000l. a year.

A moſt violent hurricane hath committed prodigious devaſtations on the coaſt of Languedoc; two Swediſh veſſels laden with pitch and timber were loſt, and a third foundered in the gulph of Lyons. Not a perſon on board either of theſe veſſels eſcaped.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 8.

"Yeſterday the Commiſſioner finiſhed paying the artificers of his Majeſty's dock-yard; to-morrow he begins paying the ordinary, and on Tueſday the agent victualler will pay the officers, &c. belonging to the victualling office.

NEWBERN, *(North Carolina,) Feb.* 24.

Chowan County, January 28, 1775.

IT being made appear to the ſatisfaction of the Committee for this County, that we have violated the eighth article of the aſſociation entered into by the Continental Congreſs, by being concerned in a horſe race:—We do therefore moſt heartily and ſincerely declare and profeſs, that we are ſorry for our miſconduct. And in order that proper atonement be made for ſuch our enormity, do promiſe that, in future, we ſhall ſtrictly obſerve every article of the aſſociation; and hope, by ſuch behaviour, to be reinſtated in the eſteem and favour of our countrymen and acquaintance, which we have juſtly forfeited by our miſbehaviour.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
JOHN ELLIF.
DEMSEY BOND.

Chowan County, January 28, 1775.

THE Committee of this County met at the houſe of Mr. John Coſield, and having choſen Mr. Luke Sumner their Chairman, and Mr. Samuel Jones their Clerk, made the following reſolves:

1. That the thanks of this Committee be given to Joſeph Hewes, Eſq; for the faithful diſcharge of his duty as a Delegate from this province, in conjunction with the other worthy Gentlemen his Colleagues, at the Continental Congreſs.

2. That a ſubſcription be promoted in this County under the direction of Mr. Luke Sumner, Capt. James Sumner, the Rev. Daniel Earl, and Col. Edward Vail, in order to raiſe a fund, to be applied as premiums for ſuch artificers and manufacturers as ſhall, within this County, make for ſale the beſt and greateſt quantity of the following manufactories, viz. wire, wool and cotton cards, fulled woollen cloth, bleached linen, and ſteel.

Signed by Order of the Chairman.

SAMUEL JONES, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Committee for the town of Edenton, on Saturday the 4th of February, 1775.

PRESENT,

Robert Hardy,	*Jaſper Charlton,*	*Charles Bondfield,*
Joſeph Hewes,	*John Rombough,*	*Thomas Jones,*
Robert Smith,	*William Bennet,*	*John Green.*

ROBERT HARDY, Eſq; CHAIRMAN.

THE Chairman acquainted the Committee, That Mr. William Littlejohn, Merchant, had informed him, that ſundry goods, lately imported in the ſhip Peggy, William Patton, maſter, from Leith, in Great-Britain, amounting as per invoice produced to £291 1s. 4 1-2d. Sterling, had juſt arrived in Edenton conſigned to him, which he was willing to deliver up to the Committee, to be by them diſpoſed of agreeable to the Tenth Article of the American Continental Aſſociation.

The Chairman alſo acquainted the Committee, that Mr. Archibald Campbell had informed him, that he had alſo imported in the ſaid ſhip Peggy a box of linens, amounting as per invoice produced, to £.37 ſterling, which he was willing to deliver up to the Committee as before mentioned.

Reſolved, That all the ſaid goods be ſold at public vendue at the Court-Houſe in Edenton, on the eighth day of this inſtant February, (except a quantity of potatoes, which, on account of their being periſhable, ſhall be ſold on Monday the ſixth of this inſtant) for ready money; and that Robert Hardy, Joſeph Hewes, and Robert Smith, ſee this reſolve carried into execution.

It appeared to this Committee that Mr. Archibald Campbell had countermanded his order for goods ſoon after the reſolutions of the Provincial Convention, held at Newbern in Auguſt laſt, were made public, and that the aforementioned box of linens had been ſhipped before his letters countermanding his ſaid order, had been received by his correſpondent.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Committee be offered to Mr. William Littlejohn, Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Capt. William Patton, for their reſpectful acquieſcence in the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and their readineſs to conform to the reſolution of this Committee.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES BONDFIELD, *Clerk.*

SALEM, *(New England) Feb.* 28.

Laſt Sabbath the peace of the town was diſturbed by the coming of a regiment of the King's troops, the particulars relative to which are as follows.—A tranſport arrived at Marblehead, apparently manned as uſual. Between two and three o'clock (as ſoon as the people had gone to meeting) the decks were covered with ſoldiers, who having loaded, and fixed their bayonets, landed with great diſpatch; and inſtantly marched off, ſome of the inhabitants ſuſpecting they were bound to Salem, to ſeize ſome materials there preparing for an artillery, diſpatched ſeveral meſſengers to inform us of it. Theſe materials were on the North ſide of the North river, and to come at them it was neceſſary to croſs a bridge, one part of which was made to draw up to let veſſels paſs. The inhabitants kept a look out for the appearance of the troops. The van guard arrived, and took their rout down town as far as the Long wharf; perhaps to decoy the inhabitants thither, away from the place to which the main body was deſtined. The main body arrived ſoon after and halted a few minutes by the Town-Houſe. It is ſaid enquiry was immediately made by ſome of the officers, for a half-brother of Col. Browne, the mandamus Counſellor. Be this as it may, he was ſoon whiſpering in the Colonel's ear, in the front of the regiment, and when he parted from the Col. the regiment marched with a quick pace towards the North bridge; juſt before their entering upon which the bridge was pulled up. The regiment however puſhed on till they came to the bridge, not obſerving (as it ſeemed) that it was drawn up. The Col. expreſſed ſome ſurprize; and turning about, ordered an officer to face his company to a body of men ſtanding on the wharf on the other ſide the drawbridge, and to fire. One of our townſmen (who had kept alongſide the Col. from the time he marched from his own houſe) told him he had better not fire, that he had no right to fire without further orders, and if you do fire (ſaid he) you will be all dead men. The company neither faced nor fired. The Col. retired to the center of his regiment, aſſembled his officers, and held a conſultation; which being

ended he advanced a little, and declared he would maintain his ground, and go over the bridge if it was a month first. The same townsman replied, he might stay there as long as he pleased, no one cared for that. The last brother before mentioned (it is said) made towards the bridge, but seeing the draw-bridge up said, "It is all over with us." He has since disappeared. Mean while two large gundolas that lay aground (for it was low water) were scuttled, lest they should cross the channel in them. But whilst one gentleman with his assistants was scuttling his own gundola, a party of about twenty soldiers jumped into it, and with their bayonets charged against our unarmed townsmen (some of whom they pricked) compelled them to quit it; but before this a sufficient hole was made in the bottom. This attack of the soldiers, and some other occurrences occasioned a little bickering, but by the interposition of some of the inhabitants, the disputes subsided. At length some gentlemen asked the Colonel what was his design in making this movement, and why he would cross the bridge? He said I have orders to cross it, and he would cross it if he lost his life with the lives of all his men. And asked why the King's highway was obstructed? He was told, it was not the King's road, but the property of the inhabitants, who had a right to do what they pleased with it. Finally the Col. said he must go over; and if the bridge was let down so as he might pass, he pledged his honour he would not march above thirty rods beyond it, and then immediately return.

The regiment had now been at the bridge about an hour and an half; and every thing being secured, the inhabitants directed the bridge might be let down. The regiment immediately passed over, marched a few rods, returned, and with great expedition went back to Marblehead, where they went on board the transport without delay. When all the circumstances are considered, there can remain no doubt that the sole purpose of this manœuvre was to steal away the artillery materials.

It is regretted that an officer of Col. Leslie's acknowledged worth, should be obliged, in obedience to his orders, to come upon so pitiful an errand. Various reports were spread abroad respecting the troops; the country was alarmed, and one company arrived in arms from Danvers, just as the troops left the town. We immediately dispatched messengers to the neighbouring towns, to save them the trouble of coming in; but the alarm flew like lightning (and fame, doubtless, magnified the first simple reports) so that great numbers were in arms, and some on their march, before our messengers arrived.

NEWPORT, *February* 27.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

The inhabitants of Quebec have done worthily, by sending home three Delegates consisting of French and English, with a remonstrance against the arbitrary conduct exercised toward them and us.

BOSTON, *March* 2.

On Monday next, the sixth of this instant March, an ORATION will be delivered by JOSEPH WARREN, Esq; in Commemoration of the Bloody Tragedy, on the fifth of March, 1770.

His Excellency Governor Wentworth of New-Hampshire, has issued Writs for calling a new General Assembly in that province, which was to have met last Thursday, but is by proclamation put off to the 4th of May next.—The Hon. John Fenton, Esq; is elected to represent the town of Plymouth, in the County of Grafton, in that province.

NEW-YORK, *March* 2.

We hear from Perth-Amboy in New-Jersey, that a certain Thomas Carman was a few days ago, committed to the common gaol of that city on an action for propagating a most false, slanderous, and improbable report of a certain Gentleman in high office in that province; which report the said Carman confessed, upon his apprehension, that he knew to be false when he first published it.

A free Mulatto fellow, named Nathaniel Chase, is also committed to the gaol of Somerset county, in the said province, for being concerned with the said Carman, in the invention of the same wicked, absurd, and ridiculous story.

March 9. Capt. Thomas Cunningham, of the schooner Hope, lately from Cape Nichola Mole, informs, that being in distress, having lost his main and both topmasts, his boat, one man, and every thing off the deck, on the 13th of December last, he put into that place, when there were then lying above 70 sail of English vessels from the different British Colonies, none of which would give him the least assistance, because he belonged to New-York, which they all considered as having deserted the public cause, in not adopting the measures recommended by the Congress. That in this distress he lay 14 days without a boat or any assistance, till 2 Captains of vessels belonging to New-London, from personal acquaintance, generously gave him the necessary relief, but often expressed the highest resentment against New-York, for deserting the other Colonies in the common cause. Capt. Cunningham farther says, that tho' there were many boats to be sold among the vessels, he could by no means procure one of them tho' in the greatest want; and several vessels which were intended for New-York, thro' resentment had altered their voyage.

On Friday evening last a number of persons, who disapproved of the proposal made by the Committee for this city and county, in their advertisement published in our last, met at the house of the widow De LaMontagnie, and after choosing Mr. *John Thurman*, Chairman, proposed attempting to get the business intended for last Monday, (viz. the choice of persons to meet the deputies from the counties, for the purpose of choosing Delegates for the next Congress) postponed until the 20th of April; and published a hand bill, desiring those who were of their sentiments, to meet them there on Monday the 6th instant, at ten o'clock, and proceed from thence to the Exchange.—A number of the friends of constitutional liberty, hearing of this manœuvre, and apprehending a scheme was on foot to defeat the design of sending Delegates to the Congress, met on the next evening, and determined to support the Committee, of whose virtue and patriotism we have had ample experience. At the close of the meeting, a gentleman having informed the company, that the owners of the ship *Beulah*, (some time since arrived from London) had not performed their promise of sending her back, and that therefore the Committee's boat had left her, —about 300 citizens, unanimously determined to wait upon the owners, to know why the Beulah had not sailed, and required the Captain's repairing immediately on board his ship, then lying at the Watering Place, in order to her departure with the first fair wind.—This service was effectually performed, and next day the vessel fell down to the Hook, from whence she put to sea on Tuesday last.

Early on Monday Morning, preparations were made for the meeting at the Exchange: A union flag, with a red field was hoisted, on the Liberty Pole, where, at 9 o'clock, the friends of freedom assembled, and having got in proper readiness, about 11 o'clock, the body began their march to the Exchange. They were attended by music; and two standard bearers carried a large union flag, with a blue field, on which were the following inscriptions: On one side, GEORGE III. REX AND THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA. NO POPERY. On the other, THE UNION OF THE COLONIES, AND THE MEASURES OF THE CONGRESS. Some time after they had arrived at the Exchange, came also the other company who had met at the widow De La Montagnie's, among whom were some officers of the army and navy, several of his Majesty's Council, and those members of the House of Representatives, who had refused taking into consideration the proceedings of the Congress, together with Officers of the Customs, and other dependents on the Court, &c. Soon after the parties met, some confusion arose, but subsided without any bad consequences—The Chairman of the Committee then proceeded to explain the design of the meeting; after which he proposed the following questions, viz.

First Question. Whether a certain number of persons, shall be appointed and authorised, to meet such deputies as the counties may elect, and join with them for the *sole* purpose of appointing out of their body on the 20th of April next, Delegates for the next Congress?

Second Question. Whether this meeting will authorize the Committee to nominate eleven deputies, for their approbation? Both which were carried in the affirmative. The meeting, and the majority which determined the questions, are supposed to have been the most numerous and respectable ever known in this city on the decision of any public proposal. The business of the day being finished, the friends of freedom paraded through one of the principal streets of the city to the Liberty Pole, and there dispersed, in the most quiet and orderly manner.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

The COMMITTEE for the county of Philadelphia are earnestly requested to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Monday, the 20th of March, at the house of Jacob Neaff, near the foot of Chestnut-hill, to meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. departed this life, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, son of Mr. SAMUEL THOMAS, in Cecil county, Maryland, on Susquehannah. He was a youth whose behaviour and deportment engaged the respect and esteem of all who were acquainted with him, and particularly those to whom he was nearly connected. His remains were very decently interred, on the Thursday following, in Friends burying-ground, in West-Nottingham, attended by a great number of reputable people of all denominations.

The prospect of an affluent fortune often has unhappy effects on the minds of giddy, inconsiderate youth, by viewing themselves in that delusive mirror,——But on him the prospect had no such ignoble influence.——His affable, mild, condescending deportment evidenced a quite different temper and disposition.

Certain it is that encomiums of this kind require strict probity; a sparing, rather than a lavish hand, in these cases, is most preferable, and its tendency less liable to dangerous consequences. ——It may be depended on, that to emblazon the engaging qualities of the deceased youth, is not the alone motive that sets these lines in the view of the public, but as a striking *Memento* to the young, the gay, and the sprightly, that they may *Remember their Creator in the days of their youth.* Such do generally, alas! most continually view *Death* at a great distance, nothwithstanding the frequent and alarming instances to the contrary.

Inly—*Death* laughs to see them laugh at him,
As absent far: and when the revel burns,
When fear is banish'd, and triumphant thought
Calling for all the joys beneath the Moon,
Against him turns the key; and bids him sup
With their Progenitors.—He drops his masque,
Frowns out at full; they start, despair, expire.

Dr. YOUNG.

On the 4th inst. died at Hempfield in Lancaster county, JAMES WRIGHT, Esq; many years a Representative for that county in General Assembly, which trust he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. By his removal the poor have lost a benefactor humane and benevolent, and the public a worthy and useful member of society.

On the 7th inst. as George Taylor, of Wilmington, in his own shallop, was on his passage from thence to this city, he was boarded by a party of ruffians from the King's armed schooner the Diana, commanded by Captain Greaves (Nephew to Admiral Greaves now at Boston) who brought Taylor too, and on boarding him demanded what he had on board, to which he answered only rum and limes, but civilly told them they might go down and look; they then demanded his papers, which were produced authentic, but this not satisfying them they entered the cabbin, wherein was several Hundred Pounds cash, which Taylor, no doubt, justly thinking proper to have his eye toward, went after them to the cabbin door without going down; whereupon he was immediately menaced and insulted as suspecting the honour of the King's men, and although he made no other than a moderate civil reply, as several passengers on board can testify, he was immediately furiously attacked and knocked down, where he was beaten in a most inhuman manner till the deck was besmeared with blood, and at the same time shamefully insulted with the infernal language common to such crews, (and which but for offending the civilized ear might be repeated) they then threatened to throw him overboard and drown him, took the command of his boat, and after gratifying their malice by towing her about in the river, took her along side the schooner, where the illustrious Captain detained her a considerable time, insulting and abusing the skipper, and justifying and applauding the conduct of his heroic men, who had thus brought him a common shallop with two or three men on board, without the least appearance of clandestine conduct; after the gallant Captain with his crew had somewhat glutted their rancour, they dismissed the shallop; but Taylor was so wounded and abused that he was not able to conduct her, yet, by the assistance of those on board she was got up to this city, and he afterwards conveyed home to Wilmington, where he lay dangerously ill.

Query.—— Whether such conduct as this does not merit the attention of the public, and an exertion of the power of those in authority?

The subscribers towards a fund for establishing and carrying on an American Manufactory, of linen, woollen, &c. are requested to meet at the Carpenters-Hall, on Fifth day next, the 16th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, to consider of a plan for carrying the same into execution; such persons as are inclined to encourage this important, and very interesting undertaking, are requested to subscribe their names to the general proposals, before that time, one of the subscription papers being left with William Bradford, at the London Coffee-house, for that purpose. Those who may not have an opportunity of subscribing before the day of meeting, will then have an opportunity of adding their names to the list of subscribers, by calling at the Hall, between the hours of one, and the time of meeting, above mentioned, where attendance will be given for that purpose.

The COMMITTEE for the county of Chester are requested to be punctual in giving their attendance, at the house of Richard Cheyney, in East Caln, on the 20th instant, pursuant to adjournment, as matters of consequence to this county will probably be laid before them.

By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

*** The PUBLIC is cautioned to beware of counterfeit FIFTY SHILLING BILLS of this province, dated the first of October, 1773, as several are now passing amongst us. They are done with common printing types; the word *Pennsi vania*, in the true bills, is made *Pennsylvania* in the counterfeits; the arms and ornaments are badly done; the denomination of the bill in red and black letters at the top, cannot be distinguished as in the true bills, where it is fair and clear. The back is also badly imitated; the sun appears larger, and the rainbow smaller, and the paper is whiter and softer than the genuine bills, and may easily be detected after this notice.

ARRIVALS.

From Virginia. The Cæsar, Wood, at Bristol; Vigilant, Williamson, and Duke of York, Ben, at Whitehaven; Mary and Jane, Chapman, and Gale, Jefferson, at Deal; Greenwood, Reed, and Sparling, Priestman, at Liverpool; and the Black Prince, Patterson, at Dover.

From Maryland. The Neptune, Hudson, at Whitehaven; Restoration, Crawford, at Bristol; Camden, Richardson, and Brothers, Creamer, at Deal; and the Choptank Frigate, Coward, at Plymouth.

From New-York. The Rosamond, Miller, at Portsmouth; John and Jane, Chapman, at Deal; Havanna, Hamilton, and Jenny, Jones, at Bristol.

From Philadelphia. The Anne, Fortin, Sally, Russel, and Amelia, Simond, at Bristol; Britannia, Ayres, at Deal; Lydia, Dean, at Liverpool; Dickenson, Jackson, Anne, Chatham, and Sophia, Williams, at Cadiz; and the Liberty, Thompson, at Gibraltar.

*** *Several Pieces, Advertisements, &c. are received, which we have been obliged to defer for want of room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Bristol.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, St. Eustatia.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Cornelia, W. Paul, St. Eustatia.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Honduras.
Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenada.
Sch. James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Lisbon.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz.
Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Madeira.
Snow Salter, J. Reid, St. Kitts.
Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, South-Carolina.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Hannah, J. Pindar, North-Carolina.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sch. Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N. E.
Sch. Betty, E. Rogers, Ditto.
Sch. Polly, B. Crawford, North Carolina.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, South-Carolina.
Sch. Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Rebecca, T. Lovell, Madaira.
Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Jamaica.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Cowes.
Ship America, G. Ord, Falmouth.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. England.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sch. Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N. E.
Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenada.
Snow York, C. Lindsay, Falmouth, G. Britain.
Sch. Happy Return, T. Boyle, Grenadoes.

CLEARED.

Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenada.
Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Lisbon.
Ship George, S. Martin, Ditto.
Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Adrian, C. Clum, St. Croix.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Jamaica.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Chestnut-street, hath for SALE,

A FEW DRY GOODS, consisting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for house entries and maltsters use; English bed ticking, white and brown Russia drilling, fine white Russia sheeting, cotton checks and stripes; printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture; black paduasoy, and mantuas of good colours; silk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorleteens; fine long broad, and clear lawns; long broad lawn red and blue printed handkerchiefs; Leghorn hats, wool cards, brass candlesticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, English quills and letter paper, &c. Also a few hogsheads and quarter casks of Madeira wine; Jamaica spirit, muscovado sugar in barrels, pepper, allspice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allum, new chocolate and old coffee, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, and sundry well improved lots, containing about six acres of land, in Frederick town, Cæcil county, Maryland; late the property of Thomas Williams, deceased; it is now under lease to Messrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at 30l. per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the improvements and goodness of the situation for a store, are too well known to need any description.

Also a House in Philadelphia, late in the possession of Mr. Mark Freeman, merchant, near Walnut-street, fronting on front and Water-streets.—For terms apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and Co. who will treat for, and give indisputable titles to the same.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday morning, the 7th day of March instant, an Irish servant LAD, named MICHAEL M'GOWAN, about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, with a round flat face, grey eyes, bushy hair tied behind and curled at the sides: Carried with him, a suit of brown superfine cloaths with mohair buttons, a blue coating surtout with a crimson-velvet cape, a pair of buckskin breeches, and six shirts. He is rather clumsily made for his height, and may be known to have been lately from Ireland by his manner of speaking; he is extremely artful and plausible, commonly smiles when he speaks, and it is thought will endeavour to forge a pass. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him, to the subscribers, shall have the above Reward, paid by

BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

N. B. It is imagined the above servant is skulking near this town, therefore any person discovered to harbour him, will be prosecuted. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his Warehouse in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a few doors above the Black Horse, a large and general assortment of country made EARTHEN WARE, which he will sell for cash or short credit.—Orders from country store-keepers, &c. will be gratefully complied with at the shortest notice, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All those who are indebted to said Standley, are desired to make immediate payment.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MARTIN,

UPHOLSTERER, next door to the City Vendue-store, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

PART of his Stock and Houshold Furniture, consisting of twelve stuffed back and seat chairs, three sofas and three easy chairs in canvas, six mahogany Gothic back chairs covered with hair cloth and brass nailed, one French elbow ditto, two four feet dining tables, a handsome Pembroke ditto, six neat mahogany chair frames, a pair of handsome hand-irons, some trimmings, &c. &c.—He returns his unfeigned thanks to his numerous employers; and as he intends leaving this city, begs leave to recommend CHARLES JAFFREY, who continues in the house, as a person fit and capable to succeed him in his business, which, if approved of, will lay a further obligation on the Public's greatly obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM MARTIN.

N. B. Said MARTIN requests those who stand indebted to him to pay, and those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he is rendered incapable of following the Hatters business as usual, by reason of much affliction and loss; he therefore flatters himself that the humane inhabitants of this city will be pleased to favour him with their custom in the Haberdashery business, as he intends to follow cleaning, colouring and dressing old hats, also binding, looping and lacing Gentlemens hats. All those that are pleased to encourage this business, will confer the greatest obligations on their very humble servant,

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. The Millener and Mantau-making business is carried on as usual, by JANE MURDOCH, in Front-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

For one or more years, as may best suit,

A NOTED TAVERN at the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county: It is an exceeding good stand for said business, has five rooms on a floor, good cellars, kitchen, stables and other out-houses, a large and good bearing orchard, and an exceeding good eight acre meadow lot contiguous thereto; formerly occupied by Mr. Gilbert Barrow. For terms apply to

JAMES M'DONOUGH, Sen.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 9th instant (March) from the subscriber, living at Raccoon Bridge, on Salem road, in Gloucester county, an Irish servant man, named MATTHIAS CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long black hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a pretty much worn hat, an half worn snuff coloured cloth coat, and lapelled waistcoat of a whitish colour, blue knit or wove breeches, and new shoes; he has also taken with him a good towing-piece, and various cloaths and linen: He has very much of the brogue in his speech. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by PETER GEYER.

CHOICE old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the hogſhead or gallon; coniac brandy; cherry ditto; Holland Geneva by the caſe or gallon; old Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the quarter caſk or gallon; excellent white wine and cyder vinegar; French indigo; cotton by the bag; Engliſh double, middling and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ditto in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes; Florence oil by the cheſt or bottle; lamp oil; mackarel by the barrel; citron; almonds, jar and keg raiſins; powder, ſhot and bar lead; gun flints; excellent Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; ginger by the keg; muſtard, ſtarch, oatmeal, pearl barley and grots; katchup, olives, capers and pickled cucumbers; pepper and allſpice; coffee and chocolate; ſpermaceti candles by the box or pound; a few caſks of rice; corks by the groce, with every other article uſual in the Wet Goods buſineſs; together with a general aſſortment of ſcales, weights and meaſures, as uſual: Likewiſe Cordials diſtilled and ſold at the loweſt rates, by

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Meal Market, and third door from the Indian King, where all orders from town or country will be thankfully received and duly executed.

N. B. A ſtable and chaiſe-houſe to be let, in Carter's Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT thirty tons of choice upland HAY, all of which is firſt crop, apply to WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N.B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid STANDLEY for earthen ware, longer than the uſual credid, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to prevent any further trouble.

IRISH LINENS.

A VERY neat aſſortment of 3-4, 7-8, yard, ell, and 9-8 wide brown and white Iriſh linens, ſheetings, tickens, &c. from 42d. to 5s. 6d. Iriſh, per yard, lately received from the bleachers in Ireland, now opened and will be ſold at a reaſonable rate, for CASH ONLY, by

MARY EDDY AND SON,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the firſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, BARBADOS SPIRIT, fit for immediate uſe, by the quarter caſk or hogſhead, WEST-INDIA RUM, OLD MADEIRA WINE, PORT WINE, in caſks or bottles, And a parcel of RHUBARB,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE AND Co.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE large bay COACH HORSE, has a ſtar and ſnip, is between fifteen and ſixteen hands high, trots exceeding well, and is ſold for no other reaſon than that he has too much ſpirit for the uſe that is made of him: The price is 50l. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, a middle ſized dark brown COW. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY DEWEES.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR WORKER and EMBROIDERER, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, at the houſe lately occupied by M'Elroy and Finley, nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece;

WHERE ſhe teaches Ladies the Tambour and Embroidery in gold and ſilver, ſheneal, ſilk and cotton; the open work in muſlins and elegance of ſhading; to ſpangle and pearl, &c. for Twenty Shillings per month. Ladies may be taught at their own houſes for the ſame. She returns her ſincere thanks to thoſe Ladies that have experienced her judgment in ſhading, and hopes for their recommendations.

Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, work bags and fire ſcreens worked very cheap; alſo ſhoes worked in gold, for one dollar a pair. Likewiſe Gentlemens mourning cloaths embroidered, and waiſtcoats worked in Tambour, from 3l. to 10l. in gold, and without from 3l. to 15s. hat-bands, buttons and loops, and buttons for Gentlemens cloaths embroidered with gold and ſilver, to any deſign that they chuſe.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on the 23d inſtant (January) an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL CLANCHY, by trade a ſawyer, about 23 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort dark brown hair, very thin, has a down look, is very ſlow ſpoken, has the palſy very much in his hands; had on a ſhort brown cloth coat with rips round the ſleeves, an under ſwanſkin jacket, with ſtocking ſleeves and regimental buttons, with the letters rubbed off, one ſtriped lincey ditto very much worn, one white ſhirt, two check ones much worn, a red and white ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, two pair of knit worſted ſtockings, one pair rib'd and the other plain, one pair of drab colour ditto much worn, a pair of ſhoes not much the worſe for wear, an old pair of ditto with ſteel buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICKARD BRODERICK.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid fellow at their peril.

WATCH MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in Philadelphia, are ſold by the manufacturer, MATTHIAS EYRE, Spring-maker, from London, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet below South-ſtreet, and by JOHN WOOD, Watch maker, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any quantity of ſprings much cheaper than can be afforded when imported from England; from which circumſtance, and the good quality of the ſprings, the maker hopes for the encouragement of the watch-makers in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed.

N. B. Thirty ſhillings by the dozen, and three ſhillings the ſingle ſpring.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on Monday the 27th inſtant, (March) if not before ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 140 acres, whereof 20 acres or more is woodland, and about 10 acres meadow, great part of which is watered; with a good bearing orchard. On the premiſes is a good griſt and merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, pleaſantly ſeated on the public road leading from Wrightstown to Philadelphia, from which city it is diſtant eighteen miles and an half, and about ten miles from a landing and ſtore-houſe on Delaware. The dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, barn, and ſtabling, of which there is ſufficient, are all of ſtone. The whole is in good repair, and now in the occupation of Joſeph Walker, who, on application, will ſhew the premiſes.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a good flour waggon, with a valuable team of horſes and their geers. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of the Third month (called March) at ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL brick meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, (late part of the eſtate of William Bettle, Tanner, deceaſed) about three miles diſtant from the city, ſituate on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on another lane lately laid out 33 feet wide, containing 8 acres and 76 perches, ſtrict meaſure, whereon is a young orchard, a well of choice water by the door, and ſundry other improvements. The above deſcribed premiſes are very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country-ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame may have credit for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, giving ſatisfactory ſecurity and paying intereſt.—For further particulars apply to

SARAH BETTLE, Executrix.
SAMUEL BETTLE, }
JOSEPH HOWELL, } Executors.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a Houſe and Lot in this city,

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and ſixty odd acres of land, part cleared and fit for plowing, and part hath good oak wood on it, a ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſome fruit trees, good water, and the inhabitants may be ſupplied with fiſh all the year: It is ſituated about twenty miles from this city, and there is a good road to it. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets, near the New-Market. SARAH BROUGHTON.

N. B. If it ſuits the purchaſer the money may lay in his hands, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, living in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE Plantation, or tract of patent land, containing two hundred and two acres, with the uſual allowance: About one half of ſaid land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber; there is about fifteen acres of meadow made and moſtly well watered, and as much more may be made; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, and a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

THOMAS PLUMMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

February 15, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of WILLIAM WILLS, *and* JOHN FORT, *Junior, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before* ROBERT SMITH *and* THOMAS RODMAN, *Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Burlington, at the houſe of Joſeph Haight, on Saturday the 15th of March next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "An Act for the Relief, &c. of inſolvent Debtors."*

SOLD BY

DOCTOR DAY,

In Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

THE right and genuine Scotch Pills, at Eighteen Shillings per dozen Boxes; he hath alſo by him a ſeldom or never failing bottle of drops for the aſthma or conſumption, price One Dollar: He continues ſelling his ſeldom or never failing pills for the ague, rheumatics, or ſcurvy in the blood, and many other diſorders.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 5th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, a red COW, big with calf, has a ſmall white ſpot in her forehead, horns turning upwards with holes bored in the tips, part of her left ear cut, ſome white on her belly, white teats, and one white foot behind.—Whoever brings the ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, with all reaſonable charges. JOHN BAGWELL.

TAKEN UP as a ſtray, by the ſubſubſcriber, living in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the 27th of December laſt, a dark roan FILLEY, with a ſmall bell, two years old, branded on the near buttock thus, *D.* about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, has not been docked, nor broken to ride or draw. The owner is hereby deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'KEE.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST on Saturday the 25th inſtant, (February) between the five and nine mile ſtones, on the Frankfort road, a GOLD WATCH, with a chaſed caſe, maker's name SAMUEL COXE, London; the number not certain, but ſuppoſed to be 126 or 1026. Whoever finds the ſame, and will bring it to the bar of the London Coffee-Houſe or the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

THE TIMES of a few hearty young Servant Men, that lately arrived from England, to be diſpoſed of by

JEREMIAH WARDER AND SONS.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at Schenectady, in York government, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in the buſineſs, and is qualified to ſuperintend the building of a mill. Apply to OWEN JONES, Junior.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain Inn, in Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAVING experienced extraordinary marks of the public favours during his reſidence there, eſteems it his duty to return his moſt grateful acknowledgements to every individual who has been pleaſed to favour him with his cuſtom: And while he pays the tribute of gratitude, he begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen ſtreet, next door to Third-ſtreet, near the New Market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious buildings, and provided every requiſite for ſtabling horſes after the beſt and moſt approved manner. In addition to his ſtables, hay, grain, &c. he hath an excellent graſs lot contiguous, in which the horſes that may be committed to his care may be occaſionally turned, for the benefit of air, exerciſe, &c. As he hath taken great pains, and put himſelf to conſiderable expence to ſerve his friends and the Public in the way of a Livery Stable, he flatters himſelf that his labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their uſual generoſity, reward his earneſt endeavours to ſerve them, with further inſtances of their good will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as ſtudious to deſerve.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter county gaol, on the night of the 26th inſtant (January) the four following deſcribed perſons, viz. WILLIAM COLLINS, committed for felony, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, down look, brown hair; had on a ſhort light coloured cloth coat, blue trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat.—JOHN MICKLE, a Dutchman, alſo committed for felony, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown coloured cloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings and half worn ſhoes.—HUGH JONES WELSH, calls himſelf a Welſhman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on an old light coloured great coat, a pair of linen trowſers, and old ſtockings and ſhoes.—JOHN RANDEL, a ſervant man belonging to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; of ſaid county; an Engliſhman, of a dark complexion, ſlim built, long viſage, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on an old felt hat, red jacket with blue patches, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons and brings them to Glouceſter gaol, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for Collins, THREE POUNDS for Mickle, FORTY SHILLINGS for Welſh, and FORTY SHILLINGS for Randel, paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Jan. 29, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a run-away ſervant, JAMES BARTLEY, an Iriſhman, about five feet five inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox: He acknowledges himſelf to be the perſon advertiſed by Robert Lee, of Middletown townſhip, near Carliſle. His maſter is hereby requeſted to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

PLUNKET FLEESON,

UPHOLSTERER,

At the corner of Fourth and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholſterers Buſineſs in the moſt faſhionable and uſeful manner; and as he flatters himſelf he has been as ſucceſsful as any of the buſineſs here in giving ſatisfaction to his employers for many years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in the utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and others who may favour him with their commands, by due care and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He likewiſe continues to make and prepare DRUMS and COLOURS, And other Military Inſtruments, of the moſt approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any diſtant orders with all poſſible diſpatch.

The Upholſterers Buſineſs is at preſent carried on by PLUNKET FLEESON and SON.

February 3, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber intruſted a certain MATTHEW SULLIVAN with the keeping of a very valuable horſe, which he afterwards ſold without the knowledge or conſent of the ſubſcriber, and has ſince abſconded from his uſual place of abode near the Croſs Roads, in Cheſter county: This is to notify all perſons, that a reward of THREE POUNDS currency, beſides reaſonable charges, will be paid by the ſubſcriber for the apprehending and delivering ſaid SULLIVAN to the ſubſcriber, in the hundred and county of Newcaſtle, on Delaware. Said SULLIVAN is about forty years old, five feet ten inches high, with black hair, and a large fleſh mark over the right eye; he ſpeaks bad Engliſh, is apt to get in liquor and be very noiſy. It is ſuſpected that he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel going for Great-Britain or Ireland, therefore the maſters that may be applied to are warned not to carry him off.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE large BAY HORSE, fit for a carriage and trots very faſt, is full 16 hands high, and 7 years old laſt fall; is ſold for no other reaſon than the owner having no uſe for him; he will be inſured ſound wind and limb; forty pounds is his price. Enquire of Mr. HEMINGS, keeper of the livery ſtable in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.——As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

1. A TOUR through SICILY and MALTA; in a ſeries of letters to William Beckford, Eſq; from P. Brydone, F. R. S. in 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. the Engliſh edition is ſold at 27s. 6d.

"Within a few years the Public hath been favoured with various relations of the travels of men of ſenſe and obſervation, which are always acceptable communications; they never fail to prove extremely entertaining, and they will generally be found to be as uſeful as they are agreeable.

"Of this happy caſt are the travels of Captain Brydone, whoſe letters prove him at once the gentleman, the ſcholar, the man of ſcience; a rational obſerver, a philoſophical enquirer, and a polite and pleaſing companion. His ſtyle is natural and eaſy, his language free and flowing, and his manner cheerful and lively; yet properly varied to ſuit the ſeveral ſubjects, whether gay or ſerious, as they occur in the courſe of the traveller's adventures."

Monthly Review.

2. The LIFE of the late EARL of CHESTEREIELD; or the Man of the World. Including his Lordſhip's principal Speeches in Parliament; his moſt admired eſſays in the paper called the World; his poems, and the ſubſtance of the ſyſtem of education delivered in a ſeries of letters to his ſon. In two pocket vols. 10s. the Engliſh edition is ſold at 14s.

3. The famous JUNIUS's LETTERS; a compleat edition with notes, as printed by Woodfall in London, in 2 pocket vols. 15s. the London edition is ſold at 25s.

4. GOULARD on the effects and various preparations of Lead, and on Lues Venerea, 2 vols. 12s. the London edition is ſold at 15s.

5. A Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of PHYSIC, by David Machride, M.D. Quarto 30s. the London edition is ſold at 50s.

This has a great character from the Monthly Reviewers, is a work of undoubted merit, and ought to be carefully read by every practitioner.

The mentioned prices are in Pennſylvania currency, a dollar 7s. 6d. The utmoſt care will be taken to procure the beſt American paper, and compleat the whole of the work in the neateſt manner.

A few copies are intended to be printed on a fine writing paper, and the price to be in proportion.

The names of the ſubſcribers to be prefixed to each book.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that may incline to encourage any or all of the above books, are deſired to leave or ſend their names, occupations, and places of abode, ſoon as may be, to *John Sparhawk*, the editor, at his Book-Store in Second ſtreet, five doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; to Meſſ. *Noel* and *Hazard*, bookſellers, or Mr. Hugh Gaine, printer, New-York; to Meſſrs. *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, printers, Boſton; to Mr. *William Aikman*, bookſeller, Annapolis, Maryland; to Mr. *William Duncan*, printer, Norfolk, Virginia; to Mr. *Robert Wells*, bookſeller, Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

As ſoon as two hundred ſubſcribers appear for any of the above articles, the ſame ſhall be immediately put in hand and finiſhed with all diſpatch.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on the 9th inſtant, (February) a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry accounts, receipts, and many papers of no uſe but to the real owner; together with one Ten Shilling Bill. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printer hereof, ſhall have the above Reward.

February 8, 1775.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in the Garriſon Foreſt, near Baltimore, a convict ſervant man, named BENJAMIN THORP, a taylor and ſtay-maker by trade, about 34 years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his right cheek, which he ſays was burnt, about as big as a penny; the little finger on his left hand ſtands crooked; had on and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket of the ſame, with ſilver twiſt run down before, good buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and two pair of good ſhoes, one Holland ſhirt, one oznabrug ditto, and a half worn coarſe hat with black binding round the brim: It is thought he has forged a paſs, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, if 100 miles from home FIVE POUNDS, if 200 miles TEN POUNDS, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, and if 400 miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home, by

WILLIAM COCKEY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his ſpecial bail, a certain ROBERT GILBRAITH, born in this country, by trade a cutler and blackſmith, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and brown hair; had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, red waiſtcoat, blue pluſh breeches, and an old hat; he is very much devoted to liquor, the fumes of which makes him a hero, troubleſome to every individual. He had the moſt infamous aſſurance to take away a book of accounts, containing particulars about my buſineſs entruſted to him. Whoever brings him to me the ſubſcriber, living at Back Creek, Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by

PATRICK JACK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 177.

By the JANUARY PACKET, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE, *January* 14.

Quotations from good Authorities reſpecting Taxation.

IT is againſt the Franchiſes of the Land for Freemen to be taxed but by their own conſent. Sir Edward Coke.

Reſolved, That the ancient and undoubted Right of every Freeman is—That he hath a full and abſolute property in his Goods and Eſtate, and cannot be taxed but by common conſent.

Comm. Journ. N. 1. P. 878.

A tax granted by the Parliament of England ſhall not bind thoſe of Ireland, becauſe they are not ſummoned to our Parliament.

Opinion of the Judges of England, 20th of Henry VI.

Ireland hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh and altereth Laws, and our Statutes do not bind them, becauſe they do not ſend Knights to our Parliament.

Opinion of the Judges of England, 2 Rich. III.

You have no Right to tax America.—I rejoice that America has reſiſted.—Two millions of our fellow ſubjects, ſo loſt to every ſenſe of virtue, as tamely to give up their Liberties, would be fit inſtruments to impoſe chains upon the reſt.

Lord Chatham.

My reſearches have more and more convinced me that you have no right to tax America. I will maintain it with my laſt breath.—Taxation and Repreſentation are inſeparable.

Lord Camden.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

UNION OF AMERICA.

FROM the Proceedings of the American Congreſs, we find a ſettled and eſtabliſhed plan actually in execution, for uniting the whole Continent in one uniform and firm Reſiſtance of the parliamentary government of Great-Britain. We ought to be alarmed at this. Even Canada, groaning under deſpotic ſway, is not unattempted by them; they have written a formal and ſpirited letter, calling for their Union and Engagement. I do not apprehend it will have any great effect, but there is another light in which it ought to be viewed, which is the unremitted Diligence of the Americans: They now ſhew how determined they are to carry their reſiſtance to the laſt extremity: This they prove in the cleareſt manner; nay, the very quitting the town of Boſton has been under debate, and reckoned adviſeable in the laſt reſort. When will our Miniſters open their eyes? What is to be the return? The Congreſs have determined, that if a man in America is ſeized for a trial in Great-Britain, the province ought, as a common cauſe, to attack his foes and reſcue him. Surely our wiſe and military miniſters are prepared for ſuch a reſiſtance: They have, I ſuppoſe, ordered 7000 men more to Boſton, and ten ſail of ſhips; they then will have more than half the military force of the Kingdom of England employed—in they know not what—in only one province of America. The people of Philadelphia have then nothing to do but to riot, and this force muſt be divided. Next Charles-Town may be in the ſame ſituation, and then certainly freſh forces muſt be ſent. What is all this to end in? The troops are in the moſt ridiculous ſituation imaginable; they are not fighting; they are not a direct garriſon, and yet they muſt be ever on the *qui vive*, as if 4000 Frenchmen were at their elbows; they have no enemy, and yet always under arms; every one around them profeſſing loyalty and non-reſiſtance; and yet are more feared than open enemies. If this ſituation of affairs is to laſt, I will venture to aſſert, that America had better be in open rebellion; the troops muſt certainly remain where they are, for the ſeverity of the Boſton regulations is to laſt till the ſubmiſſion of that town, and we now find the people will ſooner quit the town than ſubmit at all. Thus will the matter laſt, till a French and Spaniſh war happens, and then we ſhall find America has Vigour, as well as Perſeverance.

AMERICA.

WARSAW, November 20.

UPON a computation that has been made of the loſs which the Republic has ſuffered by the diſmemberment of Poland, it appears, that what has fallen to the lot of the Houſe of Auſtria brought in a revenue to the Republic of 1,936,774 florins; to which if we add, for the produce of the Salt Works, 1,870,000, it will make an annual revenue of 3,806,774 Poliſh florins. It is to be obſerved beſides, that the new Auſtrian Adminiſtration has revived ſome old branches of the revenues, which, together with ſeveral duties, amount to upwards of three times the ſum above mentioned. The Lot which fell to Ruſſia, tho' much more extenſive in territory, is abundantly leſs rich; the annual revenue of it being no more than 791,322 florins. The revenue of the territory which fell to the lot of the King of Pruſſia, is valued at 1,117,553 florins.

Alicant, Nov. 26. It is almoſt two years ſince we had any rain here, and in this neighbourhood. The harveſt laſt year accordingly proved very indifferent, and we have not much appearance of better in future. It is impoſſible to ſow the land on account of the great drought which prevails, and which the North winds tend to increaſe. Public prayers are offered up daily for rain.

Warſaw, Dec. 4. They reckon, at preſent in the two Pruſſias, ſeventy thouſand Pruſſian veteran troops. The city of Dantzig has received its ultimatum from the court of Berlin, in which it is ſignified, that ſhe has nothing to do but to ſubmit to the conditions propoſed.

Vienna, Dec. 7. We are aſſured that the court hath given orders for eight battalions and four regiments of Huſſars to march to Moldavia.

Botzen, Dec. 15. The Government, by virtue of an Imperial and Royal Reſcript, have eſtabliſhed a commiſſion of 16 perſons, viz. three Eccleſiaſtics of the firſt rank, three Members of the Nobility, three Burgomaſters, ſix Senators, and the reſt choſen from the other claſſes of citizens, who are to take account of all the poor that are able to work, and to provide them therewith, and the infirm are to be furniſhed with cloaths and ſupport. All foreign beggars are to be ſent out of the country.

Oſtend, Dec. 21. The Board of Finances have, by an ordinance of the 19th inſt. prohibited the exportation of peaſe and beans, as alſo meal of all kinds, except that made from buck-wheat.

Paris, Dec. 29. By letters from Rennes, we learn, that the States of Britanny were opened on the 20th by the Duke of Penthievre, aſſiſted by Meſſ. Viarme; and that the 21ſt he demanded a free gift of two millions, which was granted.

LONDON, *December* 19.

The court of Verſailles has, it is ſaid, unexpectedly declined giving any ſpecific promiſes in relation to agreeing to regulations reſpecting any intercourſe which French ſubjects may be induced to carry on with Britiſh America.

No leſs a ſum than 10,000l. per annum is ſaddled this year in annual penſions on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Dec. 20. It appears by the cuſtom-houſe books, that the amount of the duty on Portugal wines, imported into this kingdom the laſt year, has decreaſed 18,000l.

Dec. 24. The Provoſt of the Mint at Lyons was brought to Paris a few days ago, guarded by a detachment of the Marechauſſe, and confined in the Conciergerie; but the charge againſt him is not yet known.

They write from Liſbon, that the court lately received an expreſs from the Brazils, whoſe diſpatches were kept a profound ſecret; but that it had ſince been remarked that orders had been given to compleat all the King's forces as ſoon as poſſible.

A correſpondent thinks a good apology might be made for the late George Grenville, in carrying the Stamp Act againſt the Americans: He knew not how ſuch act would be received in the Colonies. He gave two years notice of his intention to bring in a bill for that purpoſe; no oppoſition was made to it from abroad, and it was carried through both houſes in the ſecond ſeſſion, almoſt without a debate; the fault, therefore, did not lie in the Miniſter, hardly in the Legiſlature, but groſly in the Americans, for their ſupineneſs and inattention to their own intereſt, after two years notice of the intended law; and yet, to the honour of the Britiſh Legiſlature, the tax being proved unjuſt they repealed the act. But what apology can be found for the preſent Miniſtry, who, with full notice of the diſpoſitions, and free ſpirit of the Americans, make a freſh attack upon their liberties, and anſwer their ſpirited remonſtrances from the mouth of their cannon? *Vox Populi* is not always *Vox Dei*; and it is equally true that the voice of the Legiſlature is more often the voice of the Miniſter. Individuals muſt yield to the deciſions of the Legiſlature, but they yield like ſlaves, when the will of the Miniſter is forced upon them for law. The object of the Legiſlature is the good of the individual. A Miniſter conſults the benefit of one individual alone, and that not his maſter. The Legiſlature calls in the aid of the executive power to enforce their laws becauſe they are juſt; the Miniſter becauſe they are his will. The Legiſlature of Great-Britain are open to conviction, and revoke their law, if repugnant to the law of God, or the rights of mankind: And hence we have ſeen a Jew Bill, and a Stamp Act repealed. But what can bend the ſtubborn will of a deſpotic Miniſter, who drowns the voice of reaſon by the thunder of his cannon, and argues from the point of a bayonet.

Advices received by this day's mail intimate, that a great coolneſs has taken place between the three partitioning powers, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, which it is not impoſſible may lead to a rupture. It is not the firſt time the plunderers have quarrelled about the diviſion of the booty. However it is ſomewhat to the honor of Ruſſia, that ſhe ſides with Poland on the preſent occaſion, againſt the all-graſping avarice of that inſatiable moniſter, the tyrant of Sans Souici.

Dec. 26. Yeſterday according to annual cuſtom, the Queen's bounty of 500l. out of her private purſe, was diſtributed to poor men and women, pariſhoners of St. James's.

His Majeſty has ordered his annual bounty of 1000l. to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants in London and Weſtminſter.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Mediterranean ſeas ſwarm with Algerine Pirates, who have made very conſiderable prizes, eſpecially ſome Daniſh veſſels richly laden, which they have carried into Algiers.

We learn from good authority, that a bill is prepared for the further ſuppreſſion of the practice of ſmuggling.

Dec. 27. A letter from Madagaſcar gives an account that a French ſhip had been ſeized by the natives, who ſet on ſhore the captain and crew, and went off with the ſhip and cargo.

It is ſaid a very heavy tax will be laid upon the people of England for the current year, in order to ſupply the immenſe loſs which the revenue will ſuſtain by the preſent diſputes with America. It is well known our Colonies produce no leſs than two millions a year ſterling into the Britiſh treaſury; if one half is ſuppoſed to be the preſent loſs, what muſt be the taxes impoſed to ſupply that deficiency at home? The ſanguine favourers of ſevere meaſures againſt the Americans rejoice at the apparent neceſſity of adding to the preſent heavy load of taxes in England, conceiving it may raiſe the indignation of the people at home, againſt the authors of this additional burthen, and boaſt of it as a ſuitable reward to that patriotiſm, which is ſo afraid of putting the yoke upon the necks of the Coloniſts, that they would place them on their own; but they do not ſee the fallacy of this court logic, which ſuppoſes a ſpirit of rebellion in the Americans, when the whole miſchief ariſes from a ſpirit of deſpotiſm in a certain junto at home.

A moderate man lamenting in an auguſt aſſembly to a mixed circle, that ſome expedient could not be hit upon to pacify the Americans, and ſave the honor of the preſent miniſtry: Many thought of ſending Sir Jeffery Amherſt, whoſe firmneſs and moderation would anſwer the purpoſe; after ſeveral plans offered, and Governors propoſed, I know but one way, cries C---- F----x, that would be effectual, and I think that would. What is that? cries the company earneſtly. Why, ſend Lord B----te to Boſton, and I believe that would give perfect ſatisfaction throughout all the Colonies.

The London, Robinſon, from Virginia for London, a miſſing ſhip, is put into Falmouth.

The Britannia, Price, from Jamaica for London, and the Polly, Denny, from Antigua, are both put into Waterford by contrary winds.

There is no reaſon, ſays a correſpondent, to believe that Lord Bute has meddled with affairs of Government for many years. It is well known that he has rejected the moſt earneſt ſolicitations of his neareſt relations, who have often preſſed him to uſe his intereſt at court in their favour. He ſeems determined to ſpend the remainder of his days in retirement, and remote from all the contentions of the ſeveral parties who may hereafter endeavour to embroil the ſtate. To make uſe of his name, therefore, merely for the ſake of abuſe, and to charge him with meaſures he neither knows nor directs, is equally illiberal and unjuſt.

Dec. 28. They write from Paris, that the diſputes between Louis the XVIth. and the preſent Parliament, are likely to be productive of as much diſturbance as that of the late reign.

The piratical ſtates of Barbary ſeem determined on their own ruin, by at once drawing upon themſelves the vengeance of England, France, and Spain, either of which is able to work their utter deſtruction.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Nov. 29.

"The rebels who forced their way through a body of troops under Colonel Dubourg, and reached an inacceſſible hold, in the Pieve of Caſinca, after the Colonel retired, were joined by ſeveral other parties, to the number of 400, and immediately began freſh depredations; they burnt three villages, carried of proviſions, and took a party of ſoldiers (35) whom they met with priſoners. They are headed by a nephew of the famous Giaferi, who is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of all his uncle's warlike qualities; he has juſt iſſued a proclamation, ſummoning every Corſican able to bear arms to repair to him. The French keep the paſſes too cloſely guarded for this to be of any effect; thoſe who are with him have bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner to contend for their liberty to the laſt drop of blood. It is ſaid the Count de Marbœuf intends to block them up in an effectual manner, which is the only way they can be ſubdued, as the retreat is of ſuch a nature, that an hundred men may beat 10,000."

Dec. 29. The 26th ult. ſix Ruſſian men of war, under the command of Rear Admiral Greigh, arrived at Leghorn, ſo that there are now twelve Ruſſian men of war in that port.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Dec. 26.

"The following account we have received here by Capt. Wood, of the Cæſar, juſt arrived from Virginia: He ſays that he ſpoke with the African King, Williamſon maſter, from Antigua for London, in diſtreſs, having three dangerous leaks, and was obliged to throw part of her ſugars over-board for the preſervation of their lives and veſſel, as the pumps would hardly keep her free. Captain Wood aſſiſted him all he could with his Carpenter, &c. and thinks ſhe will arrive. He fell in with her the 16th ult. in lat. 42: 39. North, 39: 10, Weſt.

Dec. 30. A Great Perſonage has declared his total diſapprobation of any conceſſion whatever relative to a certain propoſed alteration in the Quebec Bill.

The laſt expedient deviſed by the oppreſſors of America, it is ſaid, is to export our manufactures to the four government colonies, Nova-Scotia, Georgia, and the two Floridas, and from thence ſmuggle them into

the other parts of North-America, thereby to defeat the non-importation agreed to in the Congreſs by other provinces.

Dec. 31. It is ſaid that orders are given for ſeveral frigates to be fitted out immediately to ſail for America, to be ſtationed there in order to cruize along the coaſts, to prevent any ammunition or arms being ſent to the Americans by any foreign power.

On Thurſday night a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Guy Carleton, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in and over the province of Quebec, with all its dependencies, with greater power than in the former commiſſion which is ſuperſeded.

Alſo a commiſſion of the ſame kind, appointing Commodore Shuldham Governor of Newfoundland, thereby revoking his former commiſſion.

Jan. 4. The write from Gibraltar, that ſome regiments of Spaniſh infantry having lately arrived in the neighbourhood of St. Roche, occaſioned an alarm to the garriſon; ſince which it has appeared, that thoſe troops were intended for Ceuta, a Spaniſh fortreſs on the coaſt of Barbary, which has been much threatened by the Moors.

Lord Percy is expected home by the firſt ſhip from America, having leave from the Miniſtry to return home.

Jan. 6. It is worthy of obſervation, that Spain never could be yet prevailed on in any of the treaties or pacifications which have been between us and them for a whole century, to cede the iſland of Jamaica, which was conquered from them during the time of Cromwell's uſurpation. A vigilant Miniſter will always take care to have a ſufficient force at hand to protect a place which by the law of nations it would be deemed no infraction of any treaty ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and Spain to attack.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 30.

"They write from Lubeck, that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed on account of the King of Denmark's troops having taken poſſeſſion of the villages called the Holſtenois, part of which belong to that town and the reſt to the Chapter, under pretence that theſe villages were formerly part of the domains of the Dukes of Holſtein; and his Daniſh Majeſty being now ſovereign of that Duchy, they of courſe belong to him. His Daniſh Majeſty likewiſe claims a right to raiſe recruits in theſe villages, which the magiſtrates and the Chapter ſtrenuouſly oppoſe. and have accordingly ſent expreſſes to Vienna to petition the Emperor for redreſs.

Jan. 7. By a private letter from Leeds, read on Wedneſday laſt at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, it appears, that in conſequence of the non-importation article entered into by the Americans, the manufacturers in that town, from a ſtate of eaſe and convenience, are reduced to the greateſt want, miſery, and diſtreſs; and that two years revenue of the corporation would be inſufficient to repair the loſſes they have already ſuſtained.—And the writer concludes, that if ſome of the great men in power could but be eye-witneſſes of this ſcene, it would not fail of rouſing them to ſome ſpeedy means of redreſs."

By authentic letters from Amſterdam we are informed that the Britiſh Miniſtry have lately very ſtrongly ſolicited the united provinces to paſs an act for prohibiting the Dutch merchants to trade to the Engliſh Colonies in America, till they are brought to a due ſubmiſſion. But as the greateſt part of their High Mightineſſes and Members of the States conſiſts of merchants, it is hardly ſuppoſed they will paſs ſuch an act, and ſuffer the French to enrich themſelves by it; however, we hear (adds our correſpondent) that the Dutch Ambaſſador (who is now at the Hague) has received proper inſtructions of the States, and what anſwer he is to give the Miniſtry on his return to London.

Jan. 9. Orders are ſent to Ireland, for 400 tons of proviſions to be ſhipped off for the uſe of his Majeſty's grariſon at Gibralter and Minorca, on account of the importation being ſtopped from the Barbary Coaſt.

Jan. 10. They write from Gibralter, that a Tangier row-boat, with 60 men on board, attempting to board a Hamburgh ſhip in the Mediterranean, had been run down by the latter, and all on board periſhed.

It is obſerved, that the anger of the ſovereign is generally nothing more than the pride of reſentment of the favourite or miniſter. This is, ſays a correſpondent, clearly ſeen from the laſt ſpeech from the throne, for wherein had the Coloniſts offended the King? But the other might be offended, becauſe they loſt the opportuuity of humbling the *Whigs*, and of adding to the revenue, right or wrong.

The London, Robinſon, from Virginia, which put into Falmouth in diſtreſs; and the Echo' (late Hart) from St. Kitts, which put into Ireland in the late bad weather, arrived both this morning in the river.

The Lovely Betſey, Dear, from Dominica, a miſſing ſhip; and the Charlotte, Rogers, from Rhode-Iſland, which put into Ramſgate for ſhelter, are ſafe arrived at Graveſend.

The Adamant, Chawn, from Halifax, with diſpatches for London, arrived yeſterday morning off Dover, when an expreſs was immediately ſent with the news. She is ſaid to be very freſh.

The Adventure, Croſier, from New-York, a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived in Yarmouth Roads, after being out in very bad weather.

Letters from Oporto, dated the 25th of December, mention, that the crews of the five ſhips which were loſt there, had been ſaved, and that ſeveral pipes of wine were daily ſeen floating, ſo they were in hopes of ſaving a great part of their cargoes.

This morning all the foreign Miniſters waited on his Majeſty at Buckingham-Houſe, on buſineſs of importance.

We learn from Edinburgh and Glaſgow, that a great many journeymen ſhoe-makers are turned off, on account of the ſtop put to trade in America.

Jan. 11. The management of the revenues alone now coſts the people more than the whole revenue amounted to in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is an inſtance which ſhews what noble improvements a few years will bring about.

All the Members of the Privy Council are ſummoned this day after the levee is over at St. James's.

For ſome days paſt the Clerks at the Treaſury and Admiralty have been employed in preparing ſeveral eſtimates and accounts to be laid before Parliament, againſt their next meeting, which will be To-morrow ſe'nnight.

It is now credited that a Governor will be appointed to ſucceed Gen. Gage.

Several families are upon the eve of going to America, with their materials for different kinds of manufactures.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 6.

"According to the laſt advices from Hamburgh, the ſtrict union which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the three allied powers is at an end; two of them, viz. the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin, having concluded a private treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, to which it is ſaid the Court of London will accede. Theſe letters add, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia are by no means pleaſed with the ceſſion of part of Moldavia and Wallachia, made by the Ottoman Porte in favour of the Houſe of Auſtria; and which the latter has ſent eight battalions of foot, and four regiments of huſſars, to take poſſeſſion of."

Jan. 12. They write from St. Maloes, that more goods have been ſhipped off lately from thence to the Weſt-Indies and America than for many years paſt; and that in return they receive both corn and caſh.

The Betſy, Morris, from Tortola, lying at the eaſt end of the North Wall in Dublin Harbour, is overſet and full of water.

A miſunderſtanding, it is ſaid, has lately happened between two German Princes, which may be attended with very ill conſequences.

Thirty merchant ſhips and three Eaſt-Indiamen ſailed from the Downs on Tueſday morning laſt, but were all obliged to put back again in the afternoon, the wind blowing freſh at S. W.

The Triſtram, Shand, from Rhode-Iſland for London, is ſafe arrived off Dover.

Jan. 14. A certain Lord wrote in his own hand to the friends of Government, not to ballot in Leadenhall-ſtreet for an Adjutant-General. He has alſo engaged to pay the Dutch India Company, for which debt he intends to have India as a pawn.

The Miniſtry have received advices from Boſton, that the principal people in the province of Maſſachuſetts have aſſembled, and put the Government of that province into commiſſion.

Orders are given for an accurate account to be taken from the Cuſtom-houſe of the amount of the duty on goods exported to America during the years 1773 and 1774, diſtinguiſhing each, which is to be laid before the Plantation Board.

It is ſaid the Lord Mayor is furniſhing himſelf with particulars of a plan to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons at their next meeting, in order to lower the preſent exorbitant price of proviſions.

The America, Welſh, a miſſing ſhip from Antigua, which put into Ireland, arrived this morning in the river.

A letter from Madrid, of very good authority, ſays, "Although the maritime powers ſeem to be in good harmony, yet it is adviſable for every one to be on his guard, as there never was a period in which leſs was to be truſted to the faith of treaties and guarantees than the preſent."

Canterbury, Jan. 7. On Saturday and Sunday laſt arrived at Sandwich, ſeven veſſels with upwards of 3000 quarters of corn from from foreign parts.

EPIGRAM.

ONE being aſked, what part Great-Britain bore
In Europe; if ſhe did, as heretofore,
To Fraud and Superſtition give a check,
Reply'd with tears,——*Oh Boſton! Oh Quebec!*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 4.

"It is not poſſible to give you any certain account what our Parliament will do, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the Congreſs; I believe the great men are confoundedly puzzled; I hope their deliberations will be conducted with wiſdom and moderation.

"Laſt month we had a large ſale of Eaſt-India Goods, when it was expected (from the ſituation of the trade) that the Goods would have ſold low, but on the contrary they advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. on the former ſale: The principal and almoſt only buyers were the Dutch Merchants, and we apprehend with a deſign to print the callicoes, and by an illicit trade ſupply North-America. I cannot but think this fact ſhould be known to you and ſuch Gentlemen as are concerned in the trade; for ſhould our good friends the Dutch carry this plan into execution, the reſolutions of your Congreſs will be fruſtrated, and the ſmuggler reap the advantage at the expence of the fair trader."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados to his Friend in this city, dated February 8, 1775.

"A Subſcription was opened at the houſe of John Prettyjohn, Eſq; for our worthy but diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, to be ſent in Rum, the firſt week in April. It is imagined the ſum will exceed One Thouſand Pounds that currency. The Aſſembly are forming a Petition to ſend to his Majeſty by the firſt European veſſel."

Extract of a Letter from Birmingham, in England.

"The Merchants of London are to petition Parliament for a redreſs of American Grievances, and our Houſe ſhall do all we can to put forward petitions of a like nature from this town and the neighbouring places."

GEORGE HAUGHTO
UPHOLSTERER, lately from LONDON
TAKES this method to acquaint the Pub that he has taken a houſe in Second-ſtr four doors from Cheſnut-ſtreet, and next doo Mrs. Devin's, where he purpoſes to follow Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches. he has had the advantage of ſerving a regular prenticeſhip to that trade in one of the moſt capi ſhops in London, and of working in moſt of others, and has done the principal work ſome ti in this city for Mr. Webſter, He does not doubt giving ſatisfaction to thoſe Ladies and Gentlem that will pleaſe to employ him in any part of buſineſs: He being a ſtranger, has no recomme dation but his ſkill in his profeſſion, which he hop the Public will give him an opportunity to ſhe as they may depend on having their work done the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, on t loweſt terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He makes the new faſhion'd French corner chair converſation ſtools, ſofas, Venetian window blind and bedſteads of all ſorts. Fringe Line To made to any pattern or quantity, on the ſhort notice.

Juſt imported from London, per the Catherin Capt. Barron, and to be ſold by
WILLIAM ROSS,
SHOEMAKER, at the ſign of the ſlipper, in Walnu ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Ph ladelphia,

A VERY neat aſſortment of the beſt Londo draw Boot Legs and Ben Leather Soles, whic he makes up into boots, ſtrong ſhoes and chann pumps, at the cuſtomary prices, or ſells unmad to ſhoemakers and others, at the uſual rates; h will not take any advantage of the preſen times.— He has a few dozen legs and ſoles conſiderabl larger and ſtronger than what are uſually imported very ſuitable for country people and others wh ride a great deal, which will be ſold on moderat terms; as alſo white calf-ſkin rans for women ſhoes; tacks, awls and awl-haſts; white wax malheen, Howard's heel-balls, &c. of the very be quality, and at the ſame prices as ſold by others i this city.

N. B. Said Ross carries on the Shoemaking bu ſineſs in all its branches as uſual, and has a ne aſſortmeot of the beſt double callimanco and oth worſteds for womens wear.

January 27, 1775.
THREE POUNDS REWARD
RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribe living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Ma ryland, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIE M'QUIRE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet or 6 inches high, about 20 or 22 years of age, poc marked, with a ſmall ſcab on his noſe, black hai ſpeaks middling good Engliſh; had on when h went away an old felt hat, a reddiſh mix'd coloure ſhort wilton coat, and jacket of the ſame, muc worn, a pair of red hair pluſh breeches patched i the ſeat with red cloth, a tow ſhirt, a pair of pal blue ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with yel low buckles, and a red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief; he alſo took with him a check ſhirt and a pair o worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or puts him i any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by
ROBERT WHITESIDES.
N. B. He can write, and it is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

STAGE-WAGGON,
To Ply Conſtantly, Winter and Summer,
SETS out from JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, every Monday and Thurſday, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York.—Each paſſenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed 15 pounds weight of luggage.—It is one of the beſt carriages of the kind that ever traverſed the road, and will inſure the public of as good, careful, and ſufficient a driver, as any upon the Continent of America. The ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the public for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance from his former friends and the public in general, and is their moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
CHARLES BESSONETT.

A LARGE quantity of LAMP OYL by the barrel, Spaniſh INDIGO, Muſcovado SUGARS in barrels, with ſundry other articles in the Wet Goods way, as uſual, to be ſold by
JOSEPH SPENCER,
In Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THOMAS HARPER,
UPHOLSTERER, APPRAISER and PAPER HANGER from LONDON,
HATH opened Shop in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he propoſes carrying on the Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches.—He has had the honour to ſerve a great number of the Nobility in London with general ſatisfaction, which he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city, who may depend on having their work done in the compleateſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch. He has imported by the London Packet, Capt. Cook, a neat aſſortment of Upholſtery Goods and Paper Hangings, of the neweſt patterns, which he will ſell on very low terms for ready money.

All ſorts of Venetian and other blinds made on the neweſt conſtruction.

N. B. A LAD wanted; enquire as above.

Best possible image.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 178.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1775.

Extract from the Life of the late Earl *of* Chesterfield, *containing the* System *of* Education, *delivered in a series of Letters to his Son.*

"DEAR BOY,

"PLEASURE is the rock which most young people split upon; they launch out with crowded sails in quest of it, but without a compass to direct their course, or reason sufficient to steer the vessel; for want of which, pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage. Do not think that I mean to snarl at pleasure, like a stoic, or to preach against it like a Parson; no, I mean to point it out, and recommend it to you, like an epicurean: I wish you a great deal; and my only view is to hinder you from mistaking it.

"The character which most young men first aim at, is that of a man of pleasure; but they generally take it upon trust; and instead of consulting their own taste and inclinations, they blindly adopt whatever those, with whom they chiefly converse, are pleased to call by the name of pleasure; and a *man of pleasure*, in the vulgar acceptation of that phrase, means only, a beastly drunkard, an abandoned whoremaster, and a profligate swearer and curser. As it may be of use to you, I am not unwilling, though at the same time ashamed, to own, that the vices of my youth proceeded much more from my silly resolution of being, what I heard called a man of pleasure, than from my own inclinations. I always naturally hated drinking; and yet I have often drunk, with disgust at the time, attended by great sickness the next day, only because I then considered drinking as a necessary qualification for a fine gentleman, and a man of pleasure.

"The same as to gaming. I did not want money, and consequently had no occasion to play for it; but I thought play another ingredient in the composition of a man of pleasure, and accordingly I plunged into it without desire, at first; sacrificed a thousand real pleasures to it; and made myself solidly uneasy by it, for thirty the best years of my life.

"I was even absurd enough, for a little while to swear, by way of adorning and completing the shining character which I affected; but this folly I soon laid aside, upon finding both the guilt and the indecency of it.

"Thus seduced by fashion, and blindly adopting nominal pleasures, I lost real ones; and my fortune impaired, and my constitution shattered, are, I confess, the just punishment of my errors.

"Take warning then by them; chuse your pleasures for yourself, and do not let them be imposed upon you. Follow nature, and not fashion: weigh the present enjoyment of your pleasures, against the necessary consequences of them, and then let your own common sense determine your choice.

"Were I to begin the world again, with the experience which I now have of it, I would lead a life of real, not imaginary pleasure. I would enjoy the pleasures of the table, and of wine; but stop short of the pains inseparably annexed to an excess in either. I would not, at twenty years, be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety; and I should let others do as they would, without formally and sententiously rebuking them for it; but I would be most firmly resolved, not to destroy my own faculties and constitution, in complaisance to those who have no regard to their own. I would play to give me pleasure, but not to give me pain; that is, I would play for trifles, in mixed companies, to amuse myself, and conform to custom; but would take care not to venture for sums, which, if I won, I should not be the better for; but, if I lost, would be under a difficulty to pay; and, when paid, would oblige me to retrench in several other articles. Not to mention the quarrels which deep play commonly occasions.

"I would pass some of my time in reading, and the rest in the company of people of sense and learning, and chiefly those above me: and I would frequent the mixed companies of men and women of fashion, which though often frivolous, yet they unbend and refresh the mind, not uselessly, because they certainly polish and soften the manners.

"These would be my pleasures and amusements, if I were to live the last thirty years over again; they are rational ones; and moreover I will tell you, they are really the fashionable ones: for the others are not, in truth, the pleasures of what I call people of fashion, but of those who only call themselves so. Does good company care to have a man reeling drunk among them? Or to see another tearing his hair, and blaspheming, for having lost at play more than he is able to pay? Or a whoremaster with half a nose, and crippled by coarse and infamous debauchery? No; those who practise, and much more those who brag of them, make no part of good company; and are most unwillingly, if ever, admitted into it.

"A real man of fashion and pleasure observes decency; at least, neither borrows nor affects vices; and if he unfortunately has any, he gratifies them with choice, delicacy, and secrecy.

"I have not mentioned the pleasures of the mind, (which are the solid and permanent ones) because they do not come under the head of what people commonly call pleasures; which they seem to confine to the senses. The pleasure of virtue, of charity, and of learning, is true and lasting pleasure, which I hope you will be well and long acquainted with. Adieu."

London, March 27, O. S. 1747.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be SOLD, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chesnut-street, and the corner of Videll's-alley.

Likewise a few crates of plain and enamelled QUEENS WARE sorted, suitable for town or country.

Imported in the last vessels from Bristol, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his STORE in Second-street, the third door above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Brass Ware, and Saddlery; also Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, Seine Twine, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Wool Cards, Glue, Window Glass, Chalk, Slates, &c. &c.

ISAAC GRAY,

In Chesnut-street, near Strawberry-alley, hath for SALE, excellent Philadelphia bottled

BEER AND CYDER,

Carefully put up for either *foreign* or *domestic* use; Where also may be had,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe WINES, by the cask or otherwise; Claret, Red Port, and Sack Wine, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, Geneva, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Indigo, Spices, Corks, Alspice, Snuff, double and single Gloucester Cheese, English Beer, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar by the barrel or gallon, &c. &c.

ALSO, an Assortment of

GLASS WARE,

Made at KENSINGTON.

AUCTION of NEW and OLD BOOKS,

WILL commence by ROBERT BELL, at his Auction Room next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday next, the 23d instant, and will continue for five or six evenings successively.—Hours of sale from six to nine each evening.

N. B. Printed catalogues of the books will be ready on Wednesday the 22d.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an English servant Man, who has about three years and nine months to serve, and understands the Tanning business. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built three story brick HOUSE, situated in Arch-street, next to Mr. Samuel Smith and Philip Clumberg: It has two rooms upon one floor, an alley, a large kitchen, and a small room behind it, all of brick: It is insured and electrised, and pays only five dollars ground-rent. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may know the terms (which will be made easy) by applying to JACOB EHRENZELLER, at the Bay Horse, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET for a term of years,

A LOT of GROUND whereon is a very commodious dwelling-house, tan-yard, and other conveniences for carrying on the said business, all in very good repair, and may be entered upon immediately; situated in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, near the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has fitted a STAGE WAGGON from Richard Somers's, on Great Egg harbour, to go to Samuel Cooper's ferry, opposite the city of Philadelphia, for the conveniency of passengers and transportation of dead carriage: It sets off from said Somers's on Monday, and arrives at Samuel Cooper's on Tuesday afternoon. The subscriber puts up at the New Ferry in the city, where he waits for passengers and orders until Thursday morning; he then sets off from Samuel Cooper's and returns to Egg-harbour on Friday afternoon. The passages and rates are as follow—for passage through, 10s. for passage any shorter distance, 2d. each mile; for dead carriage, 1d. each mile per hundred weight; for dealing in dry goods or sundries by wholesale, 10d. per pound; by retail, 1s. 8d. per pound; for letters, 4d, to be paid with the letter; for news-papers, 5s. per year. All persons who will please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may depend on having their orders punctually discharged by

Their very humble servant,

SAMUEL BURTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL ELEGANT HORSE

CREOLE,

A FULL blood, imported from Old England, fifteen hands high, a fine black, with a star, and one hind foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the saddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts for either turf or saddle as any horse in this country, will cover mares this season, for THIRTY SHILLINGS each mare, at PRIESTLY'S Stables, in the borough of Bristol.——Good care will be taken of mares.

The reputed, thorough bred Running Horse

TRUE BRITON,

Which formerly belonged to ANTHONY WATERS, but now the property of the subscriber,

IS in excellent order, and sound, and will cover mares this season until the first of August next, at the stable of John Dickinson, in Salem, West New-Jersey, at the low rate of Fifty Shillings cash the season, or Three Pounds credit until the first day of January next, and privilege of making choice at the expiration of the season, whether to have their mares insured at Five Pounds Eight Shillings, or to pay as above, with a proviso that they bring their mares regularly, and appear at said Dickenson's on the first, second or third days of August next, to give an account whether they insure or pay by the season. Said horse was never before known to cover under Three Pounds the season certain, and for most part of his time at almost double that sum. He is a beautiful dark bay, stout and neat made; as he is a noted horse in most parts of the continent, it is needless to make mention of his blood or performances, as they are allowed by the best judges to be equal, if not preferable, to any horse in America. His last spring colts sell commonly from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, and upwards, and some are held at the rate of One Hundred Pounds each.

At the same place is to be kept, a curious English DRAY HORSE, for those who choose to breed draft horses, of which the Public shall have a more particular account in a future advertisement. Mares that are sent before the grass is sit, may be provided with green rye, which is excellent pasture, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and proper attendance will be provided by

DAVID HENRY.

March 4, 1775.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March inst.

THAT noted and well accustomed Inn known by the name of the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, in the borough of Wilmington, situate on Second-street and King-street; together with good stabling on the opposite side of Second-street, and every thing convenient for keeping a genteel public house of entertainment. Also to be Let, about five acres of Marsh, situate on the south side of Christiana, and opposite the said borough of Wilmington, now in good grass, and may very well suit the person who rents the Inn. For terms apply to

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. All persons indebted to said GORDON are desired to discharge their respective debts in one month after date, or give their several obligations for the same; and those that have any demands against him are desired to bring them in that they may be settled.

WHEREAS the subscriber bought a piece of land, with the improvements thereon, in Turkeyford township, Bedford county, of a certain JOHN WENEEL, living in said township and county, for which I gave him a bond for fifteen pounds and a note for nine pounds five shillings; and having since heard that another man hath a warrant upon said land: This is therefore to desire that no person may take any assignment on said bond and note, as I am determined not to pay them until the said WENEEL delivers me the land which he sold.

HERMAN BLAESER.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 12th inst. (March) from the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a servant lad named WILLIAM MILEHAM, about five feet six inches high, this country born, about eighteen years of age, well set, fresh coloured, full face, black eyes, sandy hair, a down look, and slow in speech; had on and took with him, a brown camblet coat, a pair of black knit breeches, an old felt hat, and homespun shirt; it is likely he may change his cloaths. It is expected he is gone to Philadelphia, as he has friends there. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD PRICE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

Goshen Township, March 13, 1775.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Public, that from the first instant (March) he has undertaken the business of the Strasburgh Messenger, which he is determined to perform in the most punctual manner: All persons desirous to promote so useful an undertaking, by opening a weekly correspondence with the city of Philadelphia, are requested to leave their names and terms at the taverns where the papers are left. As he is confident the utility of it will be evident when regularly conducted, he does not demand any cash before the expiration of the first quarter, relying on the public spirit of the inhabitants upon and contiguous to the said road.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

N. B. He sets off from William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, and returns every Tuesday evening, where the public commands will be duly attended to.

Uchland township, Chester county, 3*d mo.* 15*th*, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the eighth month last was a year, eight stray SHEEP, which have been several ways advertised; and as the owner has not yet appeared, this is once more to desire him to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away. JAMES PACKER.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and province of West New-Jersey, on the 16th instant (February) a certain JOHN FOSTER, born in England, about thirty-five years of age, of a sandy complexion, has a brown bushy head of hair, about five feet five or six inches high, very round shouldered; he had with him when he went away, a frock and white jacket, also a coarse brown jacket and a pair of old greasy buckskin breeches, a small beaver hat half worn: The said FOSTER is a ditcher, and stole sundry tools. Whoever takes up the said run-away and brings him to me, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice for the same, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS WILSON.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST some time last fall, on the Lancaster road, between the signs of Paoli and the White Horse, a checkered handkerchief, in which was a womans suit of oil cloaths, consisting of a bonnet cover of silk and a cloak and apron of linen. Whoever has found and will bring them unhurt to the sign of the White Horse, may receive the above reward.

There is at the plantation of JOHN JACOBS, in West Whiteland, a stray Pied STEER. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay cost and take him away.

Carnarvon, Lancaster County, Jan. 16, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained an obligation for twenty-five pounds, dated the 12th day of May, 1773, on Richard Pierson; and the said obligation by accident having been lost, these are to caution the Public not to take any assignment on said bond if offered for that purpose; and any person having found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded, as it can be of no service to any person but the owner. THOMAS HURST.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Londonderry township, Chester county, on the night of the 13th instant (February) a light black MARE, three years old last spring, has long hair, a star in her face, and white specks in her eyes; she is about fifteen hands high, her main newly cut and smooth, shod before, and well made. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief, shall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only TWO POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT GRAHAMS.

Newport, Newcastle county, Dec. 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, in good order, with a bald face, the off hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old next spring. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse only, FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by

BENJAMIN PETTERMAN.

WHEREAS I the subscriber bought a tract of land in Newtown township, Cumberland county, from Benjamin Griffeth, and have given him the first gale and five bonds for the rest, the second of which becomes due the fifteenth of October, 1775, and so on yearly from that till the whole be paid: I do hereby forwarn any persons from taking an assignment on any of said bonds, for I am determined not to to pay them till the said Griffeth makes good the said land to me.

JOHN MITCHELL.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Letters from Italy in the years 1754 *and* 1755, *by the late Right Hon. John Earl of Cork and Orrery; published from the original, with notes by his Chaplain, the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A.*

Letter III. Manufactures and opulence of *Lyons*.—The *Prison*.—Character of *Lewis* XIV.—Observations on *France* in general.—Particulars of Cardinal *Tencin*.—Description of *Chamberry*, its Revenues.—Account of the *Savoyards*.

WE are now, dear Sir, in the capital of *Savoy*, the dirtiest capital in *Europe*, nay, I believe, in the whole world; but I am in honour bound to return with you to *Lyons*, before we ramble together through the streets of *Chamberry*.

The chief traffic of *Lyons* consists in the richest gold and silver silks. Much of it, if not the whole, is manufactured in or near the city. The raw silk is chiefly brought from *Piedmont*. In our road to *Chamberry* we met many mules, heavily laden with this commodity. It is a merchandize, that has long proved fatal to *Great-Britain*. Our excessive *British* vanity, in an insatiable thirst for *French* silks, has forced away great wealth from our island. On the other hand, it must be true *English* obstinacy to say, that the silks of *Spitalfields* are equal to the *Soyerie Lionnese*: but it may be affirmed, that if we really loved our country better than ourselves, or endeavoured to make the general prosperity preferable to the ornaments of individuals, millions of our money must have circulated at home, that now fluctuate throughout the continent; and seldom find their way back again to *England*. *Lewis* XIV. never acted more impolitickly towards the state, nor more servilely towards the church, than when he drove such numbers of protestants out of *France*, as weakened the manufactures of his own kingdoms, and improved the manufactures of his neighbours. Cardinal *Fleury*, who, without the title, was actual King of *France* during many years, saw the errors of the preceding reign, in not giving sufficient attention and encouragement to trade. By peace and policy, he corrected those errors: and to him *Lyons* owes the present face, which it bears, of opulence and prosperity. The shops are large, well filled, various, and ornamental. The streets, especially those to the two rivers, have a breadth and length, that give the city a remarkable air of magnificence. In the middle of the *Rhone*, stands a rock, very craggy and very high, almost inaccessible. On the top of it is a small building. Do not expect the temple of VIRTUE, yet expect something very like it, though it be a prison: alas! it is a prison, in which are confined those sons of liberty, who dare oppose arbitrary power. Such a sight, even at a great distance, strikes horror, you may be certain, to an *English* eye. Wonder not therefore if I hastened from it to view other parts of the town, especially the squares; the chief of which I mentioned to you in the beginning of my last letter, as containing an equestrian statue of *Lewis* XIV. This excited my curiosity, and drew my attention for some hours, during my short stay at *Lyons*. It is a noble figure, but, like all human compositions, has its faults. The inscriptions upon it are not fulsome. He is neither called INVICTUS, nor IMMORTALIS; nor is he supported by slaves in chains. In the Majestic air of his person, the copy, I dare believe, has not outdone the original. No man appeared more graceful on horseback. Nature fitted him to act the part of a King, but not of a hero. He was the ornament and example of his own court. He was a model of politeness to every Prince in *Europe*. He has had more flatterers, and has deserved more admirers, than any Sovereign, his grandfather excepted, [*Henry* IV.] that ever filled the *Gallic* throne. I have read many characters of him. Those compiled by *Larrey*, *Martiniere*, and other laborious adulators, exhibit a portrait, in which few traces of resemblance can be found. They hide him in clouds of flattery, or they expose him, like a King upon a sign, in coarse, fulsome, glaring colours, fit only to attract the eyes of the vulgar and the ignorant. The character of him by Monsieur *Voltaire* is drawn in a masterly manner, yet in every stroke the partial hand of the *Frenchman*, the *Voltaire*, is too perceptible. The outlines of the abbé *Choisy* please and instruct, but they are few and unconnected. I think I have gathered more of his true private character from the loose undesigning pen of his cousingerman, Mademoiselle *de Montpensier*, than from any other writer. By her anecdotes I am induced to admire him amidst his family and courtiers, as one of the finest and compleatest gentlemen of his time and nation. He was happy in his own disposition and temper, and that happiness diffused itself to all who were near him. His personal accomplishments were eminent and captivating. Let us look a little into his mind. His vanity was secreted by his modesty. His profuseness was softened into generosity, not only by his manner of giving, but because he openly cherished, and unboundedly protected every art and science in the world. His infidelity as an husband is much palliated, when we consider the peevishness and simplicity of his wife. His ignorance was covered by his prudence. Conscious of his own defects, he corrected them in the education of his son; tacitly lamenting his own want of erudition. His devotion degenerated into the two common extreme of bigotry; which never fails to produce the blindness of cruelty, and the deafness of oppression. Except in his false notions of religion, he was generous, compassionate and humane. His talents, if not shining, at least were strong and clear. His private conduct was always decent, often splendid, never mean. During the favours of fortune, he indulged his vanity. During her frowns, he behaved himself with true philosophy. He died more heroically in his bed than he had ever appeared in his camp. Consider him in his regal sphere; though he was far from being a perfectly good Prince, he was almost as far from being a bad one. Nature formed him (as she has formed most men, to whom she gives passions and abilities) a remarkable mixture of good and evil. The good part attended the man; the evil part the Monarch. His ambition was inexcusable, as it has occasioned most of the calamities, that have been since felt in *Europe*.

L'Hotel de Ville, the Town House, at *Lyons*, is not only splendid without, but very magnificent within. It consists of many fine rooms, adorned with the portraits of the Royal Family, and of the chief and most eminent magistrates of the city. Each chamber is fitted up and furnished for the particular business, to which it is adapted.

The Armory, *Sal d'Armes*, which is shewn to strangers as a great curiosity, is by no means equal to the armory in the Tower of *London*. Had I never seen the latter, the former possibly might have appeared worthy of admiration.

At *Lyons* we went to a *French* Comedy. It was well performed, and well decorated; but, unless I am very partial, when we took leave of the *English* theatre, we quitted sense, nature, action, dignity, and all the proper and graceful decorations of the stage.

I have now said enough of *Lyons* and *Lugdunum*. If I am to speak of *France* in general, I look upon it as a great and powerful monarchy. The extent of it may be known by maps; but the strength of it is a secret, not easily to be guessed at, but sufficiently revealed to make the *English* cautious and wary how they enter into a war with a nation, whose magazines of all sorts are stupendous, whose kingdom is fertile and well cultivated, whose people, however disunited, as indeed at present upon particular points in Church or State, never fail, at the least appearance of an enemy, to join themselves into an impenetrable phalanx, and to appear in the field, as one soul informing many thousand bodies. We mistake and misconstrue their faculties. Their gaiety, we imagine, folly: their prudence, we miscall, insincerity: their strength we despise. Our false judgment may, one day or other, cost us dear. The *French*, (already numerous and prolific,) if they suffered a natural commerce to subsist between their nuns and friars, would swarm and overrun the world.

Before I left *Lyons*, I had a glimpse of the Archbishop, Cardinal *Tencin*. His figure is tall, and his mien noble and engaging. He visits and captivates all strangers. He lives in great hospitality; but he lives in banishment. Some particulars, relative to this not unfortunate exile, may perhaps be the subject of a future letter. At present let me guide you into *Savoy*.

How have I been mistaken in my expectations of *Chamberry?* I had read so much in news papers, treaties, and modern history, of this metropolis, that I had painted it in my own mind a noble, large, and magnificent city, adorned with Churches, steeples, convents, and palaces, decorated again by pictures, statues, and costly furniture. Judge then of my surprise, when I beheld it one of the poorest, dirtiest, filthiest towns that I had ever seen. The houses are dark, the streets narrow, the convents miserable. The palaces of the nobility are uninhabited, except by vermin. Grass grows plentifully in the court-yards. Not a coach, nor a chair, unless filled with passengers, is ever heard rumbling through the streets.

We have seen the King's palace. The apartment of it (there is but one,) was burnt some years ago, when the present Duke of *Parma* was in possession of *Chamberry*. His Royal Highness narrowly escaped with life. The fire began in the kitchen, over which was his bed-chamber, and increased so fiercely, that he had not time to put on his cloaths. Many important papers are said to have been destroyed in the flames.

The palace, or rather the remainder of it, is a castle. Over the gate-way are the Governor's lodgings, remarkable only for their height, being situated on an eminence, which commands the town and adjacent country. The Chapel is clean, which distinguishes it very visibly, as the house of God.

The town is well fortified. It ought to be so. It lies in a tempting situation to *France*; and *France* is easily tempted. In general, *Savoy* bears the utmost appearance of poverty in its villages, its people, and its soil. The revenue from it arising to the King of *Sardinia* is, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year.

The inhabitants (I dare say, ninety of them in an hundred) afford a surprising spectacle to strangers. The men, women, and children, (I speak of the Plebeians, not having seen the face of a gentleman,) have great swellings on the outside of their throats, occasioned, according to our information, by the unwholsomeness of the water, and the severity of the winter season. These swellings are esteemed rather beauties than defects. The Grandfather beholds a swelling under his Grand-daughter's chin, of the size of a walnut, and piously hopes to see it encrease to the size of a pear. The husband expects a swelling in the throat of his heir apparent, or he doubts the chastity of his consort. Baboons keep an hoard of victuals in their throats, but the *Savoyards* have not victuals sufficient to spare a reserve. Upon the whole, the *Savoyards* seem to be a very singular, and very insignificant people; of little use to their Prince, of much less to themselves. In *England* they are known by their raree shows, but scarce mentioned on any other occasion. They have no characteristic, by which they are distinguished. They are a nation of THROATS.

To-morrow we begin to climb the *Alps*. We are at the foot of them already. When our *Herculean* labour is finished, from the first place of rest you shall hear again from

Your faithful, and affectionate
humble Servant,

CORK.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

As there may be many people (especially in the country) who are unacquainted with the works of the celebrated James Foster, your inserting the following extract from his learned discourse on the "institution and end of civil government," will probably meet with approbation. From Your's,

A CUSTOMER.

"MY chief aim, he says, will be to oppose tyranny; and shew the monstrous absurdity of those pernicious maxims of arbitrary government which are subversive of all natural right. The heart of man beats, by nature, most strongly for liberty: And this feeling is so universal, fervent, insuppressible, generous, and calculated, like the diffusions of God's munificence and bounty, for the good of the whole, that it may reasonably be deemed a divine instinct and impulse, in the human soul. It is the peculiar prerogative of man's reason, and the only soil in which it can be ripened and improved. A constrained virtue and religion from compulsion, are manifest and flagrant contradictions.——Slavery entirely defaces the image of God, that was, at first, so strongly impressed and stamped on human nature, and renders the condition of mankind infinitely more ignominious, and more sensibly deplorable than that of brute creatures, whose rank of being generally requires that they should be subject to the absolute controul of a superior intelligence; and who being destined, by the God of Nature, for passive servitude, have happily no aspirings after freedom and independence; so that, upon this plan, the arbitrary monarch, in the reasonable, and those who are too wild or too fierce to be subdued, in the animal world, are the only subjects of God's universal government, that he ever intended should taste the sweets of liberty; or, in other words, the weaker, the more useful and innocent are, throughout all nature, utterly deserted by providence and given up as a prey to ravaging and oppressive power: Tyrants, in themselves, the objects of horror and detestation, beyond pain, poverty, or death; the enemies of God, who insult and set at defiance the model of his supreme government, the scourges of nations, the pests of all human society, whom piety and mercy to mankind in general oblige us to oppose, and pursue, if possible, and as far as there is any probability of success, to their absolute destruction; these aliens, I say, from humanity are protected from resentment; their violence is declared to be irresistable, their sovereign anointed cruelty to be sacred."

Our author next proceeds to enquire "How far civil government is an ordinance of God? In answer to which (he says) it may be safely asserted, that no government deserves to be esteemed and reverenced as his institution, but what is framed and conducted on the model of his own universal government.

Justice and mercy wait on his eternal throne, and by these, his dominion and the exercise of his omnipotence are always bounded; and can it be supposed that he has vested in inferior and dependant powers, his vicegerents and representatives, a licence to oppress and spurn at justice? This would be to make himself a tyrant by proxy, and to sully all the glories of his most excellent nature.

Again, no human government can be directly and immediately derived from God, which is absolute and uncontroulable, because these, in the nature of things, are the sole incommunicable characters of his supreme empire, which has almighty power and unerring wisdom to regulate all its administrations, and defend its rights. Every earthly government may be controuled and limited. Farther, did God create the people for the avarice, grandeur and luxury of princes, or institute kings and governors for the safety and welfare of the people? Could he intend that the greatest part of the world should be enslaved, without remedy, to a lineal succession of tyrants, perhaps the most degenerate and worthless of their kind, especially when it is manifest from experience, that liberty is the parent of knowledge, of philosophy, of useful arts, of the most sublime and liberal virtues; and slavery the natural source of implicit credulity, of baseness of temper, of vice, ignorance and misery?

All that has been said will not satisfy the unnatural advocates for absolute power, against the common rights of mankind and their own birthright as the rational offspring of heaven. They would, notwithstanding, fain erect a throne of violence and oppression upon the doctrine of the New Testament.

For, thus they plead, does not St. Paul, in effect, affirm, that all power is of God? In answer to this, Who was then the chief reigning power? Nero was the Emperor of Rome to whom the greater part of the known world was subject.—What was his right to govern? An hereditary right derived from fraud and violence. It is evident, from what has been said, that civil government was never derived from an express institution or positive law of Almighty God—It is equally evident, that all equitable government must be founded in mutual consent.—The authority of the magistrate must, of necessity, be limited, and the possessions and liberties of the subjects ascertained.—On the whole, magistrates are not to be considered as an order of men distinct from, but only as parts of the civil community; that they can have no natural interest of their own, but what was involved and blended with the general good, and that the ultimate end of all government can be nothing else than the prosperity and welfare of the people*.

* *Of the like sentiments was the great patriot William Lord Russel who chose death rather than tamely to give up the rights of humanity to the disposal of a tyrant.—He being flattered with hopes of life, by some divines, if he would acknowledge to the King, that he believed subjects had, in no case whatever, a right of resistance against the throne, answered: "I can have no conception of a limited monarchy, which has not a right to defend its own limitations."*

BOSTON, *March* 6.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, &c.

WE the inhabitants of Marshfield, in legal town meeting assembled, this 20th day of February, 1775, beg leave to return your Excellency our most grateful acknowledgments for your seasonable assistance and protection, in sending a detachment of his Majesty's troops to secure and defend the loyal people of this town from the threats and violence of an infatuated and misguided people.

We assure your Excellency (whatever may have been surmised to the contrary) that there were sufficient grounds and reasons for making application; and we are fully convinced, that our movement has preserved and promoted, not only the peace and tranquility of this town in particular, but of the county in general; owing, in great degree, to the prudence, firmness and good conduct of Capt. Balfour, who, with pleasure as well as justice we say it, has done every thing in his power to obtain those laudable ends and purposes.

Thankfully we acknowledge our obligations to our Sovereign, for his great goodness and wisdom, in placing at the head of affairs, in this province, in this day of difficulty, confusion and discord, a gentleman of your Excellency's well known humanity, moderation, capacity and intrepidity; and shall constantly implore the suprenre Governor of the universe to assist and direct you in the faithful discharge of the various functions of your exalted stations, with fidelity to your King, with honour to yourself, and with happiness to the people committed to your charge.

With pleasure we embrace this opportunity of expressing our detestation and abhorrence of all assemblies and combinations of men (by whatever specious name they may call themselves) who have or shall rebelliously attempt to alter or oppose the wise constitution and government of Great-Britain.

Furthermore we beg leave to inform your Excellency, that in the most critical and dangerous times we have always manifested and preserved our loyalty to the King, and obedience to his laws; carefully avoiding all unconstitutional covenants and engagements whatsoever, that might warp us from our duty to our God, our King and country; and as we are determined to persevere in the same course, we flatter ourselves that our endeavours and exertions will meet with our most gracious Sovereign's approbation, as well as your Excellency's, and that under his and your gentle and humane government, and kind protection, we may peaceably and quietly sit under our own vines and fig-trees, and have none to molest or make us afraid. ISAAC WINSLOW,
Chairman of the Committee.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

To the loyal inhabitants of the town of Marshfield.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my most hearty thanks for your address, and am to assure you, that I feel great satisfaction in having contributed to the safety and protection of a people so eminent for their loyalty to their King, and affection to their country, at a time when treason and rebellion is making such hasty strides to overturn our most excellent constitution, and spread ruin and destruction through the province.

I doubt not that your duty to God, your King and country, will excite you to persevere in the glorious cause in which you are engaged, and that your laudable example will animate others with the like loyal and patriotic spirit.

T. GAGE.

SALEM, *(New England) March* 7.

The South-Carolina Provincial Congress have made choice of their former Delegates, viz. H. Middleton, T. Lynch, C. Gadsden, J. Rutledge, and E. Rutledge, Esquires, to attend the Continental Congress in May next.

Last Saturday Captain Benjamin West arrived here, and the next day Captain Pearson arrived at Cape Ann, both from St. Eustatia. They inform us, that on the 9th of February a Whaling vessel belonging to Nantucket, arrived at St. Eustatia from Antigua, the master of which (who appeared to be an honest intelligent person) asserted, that on the 7th, just before he sailed, a ship from Liverpool arrived at Antigua, in about 30 days passage; that he went on board her before she anchored, and on asking the Captain what news he brought, was answered "the Parliament is dissolved": The OLD Parliament? says the Whaler; no, says the Captain, the NEW.—On the Whaler's asking the occasion of the Parliament being dissolved, he was told that it was owing to their opposing the King's measures. This intelligence was confirmed by four or five passengers.

We have inserted the above *extraordinary* intelligence just as we heard it related. We only add, that the two Captains agree in their accounts, and that the news occasioned great speculation at Antigua.

Col. Leslie's ridiculous expedition on the 26th ult. occasioned such an alarm, that the people of all the neighbouring towns, as well as those of 30 and 40 miles distant, were mustering, and great numbers actually on their march for this place; so that it is thought not less than 12 or 15000 men would have been assembled in this town within 24 hours after the alarm, had not the precipitate retreat of the troops from the drawn-bridge prevented it.

NEW-YORK, *March* 16.

In our last, we gave a short account of the proceedings of this city and county, on *Monday* the 6th instant, when, by a very great majority, the following mode of proceeding was assented to, viz.——That the General Committee should nominate eleven persons, to be on Wednesday the 15th, proposed to the choice of the freemen and freeholders, as deputies to meet on the 20th of *April*, such Deputies as the other counties might elect, and join with them, for the *sole* purpose of appointing, out of their body, Delegates for the next General Congress, agreeable to the recommendation of the last. Accordingly the Committee nominated the following persons, viz.——

Philip Livingston, John Jay, James Duane, John Alsop, Isaac Low, Francis Lewis, Abraham Walton, Abraham Brasher, Alexander M'Dougal, Leonard Lispenard, Isaac Roosevelt.

From the time of the nomination, every artifice was used, (by the same party who have constantly exerted their utmost abilities, to obstruct and disconcert every measure of opposition to the tyrannical acts of the British Ministry) in order to prevent the election of the Deputies, nominated by the Committee, and to frustrate the design of a Provincial Congress, and of sending Delegates (at least with full powers from the whole province)

to the next General Congress. Before the day of election, a great number of pieces were published on both sides; full of artifice and specious pretences on the ministerial part, and of sound weighty argument on the other. Between the two, the argument, and the views of each party, were pretty well understood at the day of decision, when the votes of the freemen and freeholders were fairly taken as follows, viz.

For the Deputies. 825. Against them 163.

Besides great numbers of the majority, who finding their votes not wanted, did not vote.

It is hoped the transactions of this day, will, in some measure, restore the generality of the people to the good opinion and esteem of the neighbouring colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

On Thursday the 16th instant, according to the notice given in our last, the subscribers towards a fund for establishing an American manufactory of woollens, linens, and cottons, met in Carpenters-Hall to consider of a plan for carrying the same into execution. A president being chosen, opened the business of the day with a sensible and elegant SPEECH, pointing out the advantages of establishing the aforesaid manufactories in this country. The company afterwards proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Treasurer. JOSEPH STILES.
Secretary. JAMES CANNON.

Managers. Christopher Marshall, Richard Humphreys, Jacob Winey, Isaac Gray, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Christopher Ludwick, Frederick Kuhl, Robert S. Jones, Richard Wells, Thomas Tilbury, James Popham, Isaac Howell.

The business of the day being finished, the company unanimously voted their thanks to the president, and requested that he would favour them with a copy of his Speech for publication, which he politely consented to.

IN ASSEMBLY, AT *NEW-CASTLE.*

WEDNESDAY, 15th *March*, 1775. A.M.

The House resumed the consideration of the Proceedings of the late CONVENTION, and of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and after due deliberation,

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this House do approve of the conduct of the late Representatives of this Government in their said CONVENTION, and of their appointment of the said CÆSAR RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, and GEORGE READ, as Deputies on the part and behalf of this Government.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this House do approve of the Proceedings of the late CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia, and of the conduct of the Gentlemen appointed Deputies to attend the same on the part of this Government.

On Motion *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to all the members of the said CONGRESS, and in particular to the Gentlemen who represented this government at the same, for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust in them reposed.

Ordered, That the minutes and journal of the said CONVENTION and CONGRESS be deposited amongst the files and minutes of this House.

THURSDAY, 16th *March*, A. M.

Upon motion, *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That the Honorable CÆSAR RODNEY, Speaker, THOMAS M'KEAN, and GEORGE READ, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed and authorised to represent this government, at the AMERICAN CONGRESS proposed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May next, or at any other time and place, with full power to them, or any two of them, together with the Delegates from the other American Colonies, to concert and agree upon such further measures as shall appear to them best calculated for the accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies upon a constitutional foundation, which the House most ardently wish for; and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of General Assembly.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MACPHERSON, Clk. of Assembly.

On Tuesday last JONATHAN DICKINSON SERJEANT, Esq; of Princeton, was married to Miss PEGGY SPENCER, daughter of the Rev. Mr. SPENCER, of Trenton.

*** This day the appeal for the street paving tax is held at the Court-House.

‡§‡ The publick examination of the Scholars in the Academy of Newark will begin on the Tuesday before Easter, being the 11th day of next April, where and when the Trustees of that institution are desired to attend.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Mr. DUNLAP.

When singular *merit*, adorned with unaffected *modesty*, is publicly distinguished, it must give pleasure to every generous mind. In this view, the following *Representation*, &c. must be acceptable to your benevolent readers, as reflecting equal honour on the Society who presented it, the Honourable House of Assembly who received with particular marks of attention, and the excellent person characterized in it; who, although not named, cannot be mistaken, viz. Mr. RITTENHOUSE.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennsylvania *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The Representation and Petition of the American Philosophical Society *held at* Philadelphia *for promoting Useful Knowledge.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT must yield a sensible satisfaction to the good people of this province, which you represent, to find, that although it be among the youngest of our American settlements, its reputation has risen high among the sister Colonies, and has extended even to the remotest parts of Europe, on account of our many public spirited institutions, and our rapid improvements in all useful arts. This satisfaction is also greatly increased, when we consider that, notwithstanding these institutions, through the necessity of the case, were generally obliged to derive much of their first support from the benevolence of individuals; yet a liberal spirit, for their encouragement and final establishment has gone forth among our Representatives, in proportion to the increase of our provincial funds. And indeed the savings of public money, after supplying the exigencies of the state, are never more laudably directed than towards the promoting whatever is useful and ornamental in society.

It is with unfeigned gratitude that your petitioners recollect the repeated occasions you have given them of acknowledging your bounty and protection in carrying on their designs "for the advancement of useful knowledge;" and it is their firm resolution never to abuse your former indulgence by any future unnecessary or unimportant applications. By the means now in their own power, they hope, in general, to be able to prosecute their plan, except so far as they may sometimes find it incumbent on them humbly to suggest to you the encouragement of useful inventions, and the patronizing undertakings beneficial to the whole community. And it is in this last view that they presume to address you at this time.

Amidst the variety of fields, which, in this new world, lie open to the investigation of your petitioners, they have, for several years, turned their views towards one, wherein they hope to gather some of their chief laurels, and to make discoveries alike honourable to their country and themselves. Our distance from the chief *Observatories* in the world, the purity and serenity of our atmosphere, invite us, nay loudly call upon us, to institute a series of regular *Astronomical Observations*, the comparison of which with those made in Europe, and elsewhere, might settle some very important points, and contribute greatly to give a last perfection to geography and navigation. The advantages derived to those noble and useful sciences, from such observations, are so obvious, that there is scarce a civilized nation in the world that has not made some provision for prosecuting them; and your petitioners have been honoured with repeated solicitations, from some of the greatest men in Europe, to join with them in this great work, and in a mutual communication of our labours.

It would be inexcusable, therefore, in your petitioners to neglect the present opportunity of endeavouring to set such a design on foot, when we have a Gentleman among us, whose abilities, speculative as well as practical, would do honour to any country, and who is, nevertheless, indebted for bread to his daily toil, in an occupation the most unfriendly both to health and study. Under his auspices the work may now be undertaken with the greatest advantages, and others may be bred up by him to prosecute it in future times; but if the present opportunity is neglected, perhaps whole centuries may not afford such another. To rescue such a man from the drudgery of *manuel labour*, and give him an occasion of indulging his bent of genius, with advantage to his country, is an honour which crowned heads might glory in, —but it is an honour also, which, it is hoped, in the case of a native, *Pennsylvania* would not yield to the greatest Prince or People on earth!

The design, which your petitioners have projected, and now humbly beg leave to lay before your Honourable House, is as follows, viz.

First, That the Honourable Proprietaries be petitioned to grant a lot of ground, for erecting a public observatory, and to give such other encouragement to the design as they may think proper. And from their known attachment to the interest of this country, as well as their professed readiness to serve the gentleman, who is proposed to conduct the design, your petitioners cannot have any doubt of their kind compliance with this humble request.

Secondly, That the assistance of your Honourable House be also requested, agreeable to the concluding prayer of this petition.

Thirdly, That a subscription be promoted for erecting a public observatory, and furnishing it with such instruments as may be wanted, in addition to those valuable ones now in the province. Of the success of this subscription among our benevolent fellow citizens there can be no doubt; and the expence of the additional instruments will not be great, as the gentleman, proposed to conduct the design, is capable of constructing them all with his own hand in the most accurate and masterly manner.

Fourthly, That the observatory shall be at all times open to the curious, and particularly that Captains and Mates of vessels, and young gentlemen desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge in astronomy, shall have admittance, and (under proper rules to be framed for that purpose) be taught the use of instruments, and the method of making observations, especially the *new method* of ascertaining the *longitude* at sea; for the perfecting of which the Parliament of Great-Britain has of late given such ample rewards, to the singular advantage of trade and navigation.

Fifthly, That the observations to be made by the public observer, shall be annually published under the inspection of the *American Philosophical Society*, and communicated to the learned societies in Europe, with such remarks as may render them generally useful and entertaining.

Sixthly, That the same person might also be appointed surveyor of the high roads and waters, in order that when any public proposals are to be made for improving navigation and shortening the communications between capital trading places, there may be always a person who has leisure and is skilled in measuring and reducing distances, taking heights and levels, and who may be employed in conjunction with others, when necessary, to make report on all such matters, either at the expence of those who request such service, or at the public expence, as the case may require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House would take the premises into your consideration, and allow an yearly salary for such person, at least as a public astronomical observer, if you should not view the additional office of Surveyor of the high roads and waters in the same important light as it is viewed by your petitioners; and they further pray that you would give them leave to bring in a bill for the legislative appointment of such public observer, and for regulating his duty in the execution of his trust; and your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Signed in behalf and by order of The American Philolophical Society, *at* Philadelphia, March 6, 1775.

THOMAS BOND, *V. P.*"

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Please to give the following Hint a place in your paper, and oblige A Customer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHATEVER has a tendency to *encrease* the number of inhabitants, or *prevent their destruction*, is well worthy the consideration of the *patriotic and humane*. An *Hospital* has long adorned, and greatly extended the reputation of this well regulated city; a *Society* has been established for *inoculating the children of the poor*, and several *Manufactories* are daily advancing, which promise considerable advantages to the community. Every man amongst us who has participated in these public spirited undertakings, feels, at the enumeration of them, the conscious blush of pleasure starting in his cheek. Let me, my fellow citizens, embrace this pleasurable moment to mention *another* object deserving the public attention. Amsterdam, from its situation, is more exposed to lose its inhabitants by drowning than most other places, therefore a *Society* was founded there some years ago *for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned*, and their well meant endeavours have been crowned with much success. The citizens of London, whose hearts are always tuned to pity and hands ready to relieve, have instituted a Society similar to that in Holland.

——Methinks I see a *young, active Sailor*, fallen overboard from yonder ship just anchored in the stream after a most tedious and hazardous voyage, his friends expecting him with every look of pleasure and impatience—he has an ancient widowed mother who has no other help—he sinks!—there is *no* assistance! Would it not in such a case, where a useful member is lost to the state, and in many more affecting scenes that imagination could paint, be an honour to Philadelphia to step forward, the first trading city in America, and stretch forth her *saving* hand. R.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The smallest relick of a great master is valuable, without any other consideration than the pleasure of possessing it. The following epitaph, therefore, to the memory of the harmonious and moral PARNELL, *cannot fail of being acceptable to the Public, independant of its own original beauties. It was given me by the author, and has hitherto never been published.* T. C.

EPITAPH, by Dr. GOLDSMITH.

THIS tomb inscrib'd to PARNELL's much-lov'd name,
May speak our gratitude, but not his fame.
Celestial themes his tuneful voice display'd,
And Heaven that lent him genius, was repay'd.
Needless to him the tribute we bestow,
The transitory breath of fame below:
More lasting rapture from his works shall rise,
While converts thank their poet in the skies.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica & St. Eustatia.
Ship Prince George, R. Evans, Bristol.
Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Lisbon.
Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Casson, Ditto.
Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Ditto.
Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Ditto.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Ditto.
Snow Venus, G. Atkinson, Ditto.
Brig Mount Holly, G. Bailey, Ditto.
Brig Devonshire, P. Bell, Barbados.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Rudden, Ditto.
Sch. Betsy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Happy Return, T. Boyle, Grenadoes.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Ditto.
Brig Two Friends, ———, Ditto.
Sch. Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket.
Sch. James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia.
Ship Ranger, P. Amiel, Liverpool.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, St. Kitts.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Lisbon.
Snow Salter, J. Reid, Bristol.

CLEARED.

Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sloop Hannah, J. Pindar, North-Carolina.
Ship Mars, W. Newman, London.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Cowes.
Brig Rebecca, J. Lovell, Madeira.
Brig Speedwell, G. Frith, Grenades.
Sch. Three Friends, S. Toby, Salem, N. E.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Cornelia, W. Paul, Falmouth, G. Britain.
Sch. Betsy, S. Hall, Virginia.
Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Ditto.
Ship Lord Camden, J. Clubb, Maryland.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. England.
Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool.
Sch. James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia.
Snow Venus, P. Barry, St. Kitts.

City of Philadelphia, March 20, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¼	2d. ditto, 0 15¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

IS NOW SELLING OFF, BY GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the sign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,
A large and fresh assortment of MERCHANDIZE, some of which are as follow, viz.

BEST superfine, second and low-priced broadcloths, of the neatest and most fashionable colours, with suitable trimmings; plain kerseys, naps and Bath coatings, mens and womens black and coloured silks, velvets, cotton velvets and velverets, beautiful buff and white hair shags, denime, prunello, everlastings and royal ribs, handsome Scotch plaid, best flannels and baises, rich black paduasoys and sattins, handkerchiefs of all sorts, chintzes and calicoes, a variety of cambricks suitable for gentlemens ruffles and stocks, long lawns and muslins, a large assortment of brown and white Russia sheetings and Hessians, best cotton checks, calimancoes and durants, handsome silk and worsted stuff for womens gowns, an elegant assortment of the best moreens, a quantity of the best rugs, broad cloth and swanskin blankets, &c.

Likewise a large assortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens, womens, youths, maids, boys, girls and babies knit and wove worsted, thread and cotton stockings; mens silk and worsted ditto, mens and womens plain and embroidered silk ditto, mens worsted and silk breeches patterns of the best quality.

N. B. The said GEORGE BARTRAM being resolved to decline his retail trade, assures his friends and the public that he will sell his stock of Goods on hand at the very lowest rates, and allow a discount for cash to those who purchase a quantity.—All indebted to him by bond or book accompt, above six months, are requested to pay immediately, which will prevent disagreeable measures being pursued.

BARLEY,

To be delivered for seed, by
ROBERT HARE AND CO.
On condition of receiving the produce at the market price.

Chester County, March 13, 1775.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the 5th day of April next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Bradford, containing about 32 acres of excellent land, about 20 acres thereof cleared, the other well timbered, with a good two story log house, a well of water at the door, a log barn almost new, and other outhouses; fit and convenient for a tradesman. Due attendance, and credit for one half of the purchase money, will be given by

CHARLES RYANT.

Alexandria, March 20, 1775.

THE partnership of HARPER and HARTSHORNE being dissolved by mutual consent, they desire all those indebted to them to make payment; and those who have demands against them are desired to bring in their accompts.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was seized with pains in the stomach, dizziness of the head, fever, and shortness of breath, to that degree he was not able to sleep, or get any rest, by taking one bottle of Doctor GEORGE WEED's *Tinctura Amara*, and one bottle of his Essence of Tar, he received such great benefit from those medicines that he recovered his health, and is able to go about his business as usual, is certified by

SAMUEL HALLO.

TO BE SOLD BY
JACOB BERKET,
FENCE-MAKER, in Budd-street, near the sign of the King of Prussia, in Campington,

A QUANTITY of White-oak and Chesnut POSTS, well seasoned, and already mortised fit for making of fence immediately. Also a quantity of the largest kind of Colly-flower SEED, found on trial to be extraordinary good.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this season, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Three Pounds the season and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this spring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and one fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's bay horse Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miss Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Tasker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good grass at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on the evening of the 6th instant, at the house of Thomas Ellis, Inn-keeper, on the road leading from Burlington to Philadelphia, a silver WATCH, the maker's name, J. Grantham, London, on the face, and a cypher on the outside case I. S. Whoever will bring the same to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward, and no questions asked.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who understands book-keeping and accompts, and can be well recommended: He would be glad to be employed in a store, and has no objection to going in the country. Enquire of the Printer.

LAURENCE BIRNIE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, from Ireland, who for some time past has carried on said business at Mrs. Fearis's, in Arch-street,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to Second-street, nearly opposite the Baptist meeting, a few doors below Arch-street, where he intends making and repairing all sorts of repeating, horizontal and plain watches; likewise eight-day, spring, chime and repeating clocks.

He returns his most sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes, by his assiduity and care, to merit their future favours and the esteem of the public.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 28.

IN ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1775. A. M.

THE House met, pursuant to adjournment, when the order of the 25th of last month being read, they proceeded to the consideration of the Governor's Message, and after a debate of some length, ordered, That Mr. Dickenson, Mr Mifflin, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Morton, Mr. Ross, Mr, Swoope, Mr. Allen, Mr. Christ, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. William Thompson be a Committee to prepare and bring in a draught of an answer to the said message.

The House adjourned to three o'clock, *P. M.*

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in an answer to the Governor's message, reported they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which was read, and referred for farther consideration till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1775. *A. M.*

The House resumed the consideration of the answer brought in last night to the Governor's message, which was again read, when a member moving that the said answer be recommitted, a debate arose, and after some time spent therein, the question was called for, and put by the Speaker. Carried in the negative.

Yeas. Mr. Pawling, Mr. Israel Jacobs, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Brown, Mr. Foulke, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Heany, Mr. Pennock, Mr. Webb, Mr. Ferree, Mr. Slough.

Nays. Mr. Gray, Mr. Parker, Mr. Hillegas, Mr Mifflin, Mr. Charles Thomson, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. John Jacobs, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Morton, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Ross, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Allen, Mr. Montgomery, Mr Christ, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Hunter. Mr. William Thompson.

The House then proceeded in considering the said answer, which being debated by paragraphs, the question was put, whether the same shall be transcribed, and sent to the Governor? Carried in the affirmative.

Yeas. Mr. Gray, Mr. Parker, Mr. Hillegas, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Charles Thomson, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. John Jacobs, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Morton, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Ross, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Allen, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Christ, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Hunter, Mr. William Thomson.

Nays. Mr. Pawling, Mr. Israel Jacobs, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Brown, Mr. Foulke, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Heany, Mr. Pennock, Mr. Webb, Mr. Ferree, Mr. Slough.

The answer of the House to the Governor's Message being transcribed, according to order, was signed by the Speaker, and follows in these words, *viz.*

May it please your Honour,

WE are sincerely obliged to your Honour for your attention to the true interests of the people over whom you preside, at a time when the disputes between Great-Britain and the American Colonies are drawing towards an alarming crisis; and we agree with you, "that in all cases wisdom dictates the use of such means as are most likely to attain the end proposed."

We have, with deep concern, beheld a system of Colony administration pursued since the year 1763, destructive to the rights and liberties of his Majesty's most faithful subjects in America, and have heretofore adopted such measures as we thought were most likely to restore that affection and harmony between the parent state and the Colonies, which it is the true interest of both countries to cultivate and maintain, and which we most sincerely wish to see restored.

We must inform your Honour, that a most humble, dutiful and affectionate petition from the Delegates of all the colonies from Nova-Scotia to Georgia is now at the foot of the throne, and we trust in the paternal affection and justice of our most gracious Sovereign, that he will interpose for the relief of his greatly distressed and ever faithful subjects in America.

We assure your Honour, that this House will always pursue such measures, as shall appear to them necessary, for securing the liberties of America, and establishing peace, confidence and harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Signed by order of the House,
EDWARD BIDDLE, *Speaker.*

March 9, 1775.

A Great Personage highly approves of the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, acknowledges it to be extremely sensible and polite, and has himself formed a plan of bringing about a reconciliation with the Colonies.

SIR, *London, December* 24, 1774.

THIS is just to inform you, that having received the petition of the General Congress to the King, we immediately communicated the same to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American department, as the regular official method, and that by which only we could have expectation of obtaining an answer. His Lordship this day informed us, that he had laid the same before the King; that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to say, IT WAS OF SO GREAT IMPORTANCE, THAT HE SHOULD, AS SOON AS THEY MET, LAY IT BEFORE HIS TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. We can now only add, that we are, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servants,
W. BOLLAN,
B. FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE.

To Edward Biddle, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Representatives, Pennsylvania.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in New Garden township, Chester county, on the 10th instant, (January) a dark brown or black MARE, with a small star in her forehead, dish faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin short mane, both hind feet white, branded C D on the buttock, paces a travel, and trots smart, five or six years old, shod all round, and has a windgall on the near fore foot at the pasture joint: Was taken at the same time, a new bag, marked in full, HENRY DIXSON, with vermillion. Any person or persons securing the Mare only, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable charges; and if the thief be brought to justice, the above Reward, paid by

HENRY DIXSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 25th instant, (March) at the House of AUGUSTINE WILLETT, Inn-Keeper, at the Four Lane Ends, in Middletown township, Bucks county,

A VERY valuable Plantation, late the property of JOSEPH STACKHOUSE, deceased, situated in Middletown aforesaid, adjoining lands late of Jeremiah Langhorn, deceased, on the one side, and Joseph Richardson, deceased, on the other side, containing two hundred and thirty acres, near one half cleared, the remainder extraordinary well timbered, a stone dwelling-house and kitchen thereon, a well of good water at the door, a frame barn and stone stable, with other convenient out-buildings, a good bearing orchard on the premises, chiefly of the best grafted fruit, also peach, pear, cherry and quince trees; about fifteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made, having a good stream of water running through the same. The said Plantation is within twenty-two miles of Philadelphia, seven of Bristol, and four of Newtown, in a remarkable healthy and pleasant part of the country, and convenient to places of worship, merchant mills, black smith's shops, store, and cutlery shop. The conditions of the sale is as followeth, viz. one third of the purchase money to be paid on the tenth day of April next, at which time the purchaser may have a deed duly executed, on giving satisfactory security for the remainder of the purchase money, unto

CALEB STACKHOUSE,
JOSEPH STACKHOUSE,
JOSHUA STACKHOUSE,
BENJAMIN STACKHOUSE.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and receive their money, and all those that are indebted, to come and discharge the same.

JOSHUA STACKHOUSE, } Administrators.
THOMAS WILSON, }

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premises, on Monday the 27th instant, (March) if not before sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation and tract of Land, situate in Southampton township, Bucks county, containing about 140 acres, whereof 20 acres or more is woodland, and about 10 acres meadow, great part of which is watered; with a good bearing orchard. On the premises is a good grist and merchant mill with two pair of stones, pleasantly seated on the public road leading from Wrightstown to Philadelphia, from which city it is distant eighteen miles and an half, and about ten miles from a landing and store-house on Delaware. The dwelling-house, mill-house, barn, and stabling, of which there is sufficient, are all of stone. The whole is in good repair, and now in the occupation of Joseph Walker, who, on application, will shew the premises.

Also at the same time and place will be sold, a good flour waggon, with a valuable team of horses and their geers. The sale to begin at one o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday, the 12th of April next, on the premises, in pursuance of the last will and testament of James M'Connell, deceased,

A VERY valuable Plantation, situate in East-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on Conedogwainet creek, and within four miles of Harris's Ferry; containing 150 acres of extraordinary good land, about one half cleared, and in very good repair, having a good square log dwelling-house, a barn and other convenient buildings, a good bearing apple orchard, and a great number of very good peach trees thereon. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, on the day and place above mentioned, by

WILLIAM GEDDIS,
JAMES OLIVER,
JAMES PURDY, } Executors.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday night, the 26th of February last, from the subscribers, near Carlisle in Cumberland county, two Irish servants; one named PETER HAGAN, about nineteen years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a fresh looking, full faced, fat lad, with short dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a good common linen shirt, a black silk neckcloth, a brown coat made of beaver coating, with mohair buttons of the same colour, a red beaver coating jacket with red mohair buttons, new deer-skin breeches, the buttons covered with the same, coarse grey woven stockings almost new, new shoes, and plain steel buckles. The other named WILLIAM ELLIOTT, aged about twenty-one years, by trade a tinman, about five feet high, a fresh looking lad but rather thin faced, black hair with a false cue, a little wool hat bound with black binding, an homespun linen shirt, a white stock and plated stock buckle, a brown homespun coat with white metal buttons, a brown jacket of low priced broadcloth with white metal buttons, buckskin breeches, grey home made stockings, good shoes lately half soaled, and plain yellow buckles: He is a little bandy legged, and talkative. They both love strong drink, have but little money, but a good deal more cloathing, which they will probably sell or exchange. Whoever secures the above described servants so that their masters may have them again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for each if taken in the county, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for each if taken out of the county, with reasonable charges if brought home to their masters.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN DAVIES, Junior.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in London Grove township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 2d of this instant, (February) a bay GELDING, about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old rising four, trots lofty and hand-gallops well, is half-blooded, shod all round, has the mark of a half-penny cut out of the near ear, and appears as if the ear had been tied very tight with a cord, as there is a crease round it which appears very plain on the lower lap; when rode he generally carries his ears right forward; he is in good order, and carries himself well either under a saddle or in a carriage; one hind foot white, and no brand. Any person or persons securing the horse only, so that the owner may have him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable charges, and if the thief is brought to justice, the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM ROBESON, store-keeper, in Newport, Newcastle county, or by

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

JAMES AND PATRICK WRIGHT,

CONFECTIONERS, from Edinburgh,

Have opened shop in Water-street, twelve doors below the Drawbridge, opposite to Harper and Jackson's store, Philadelphia, where they make and sell all kinds of the very finest Confections, viz.

FINE caraway comfits, almond comfits, musk plumb comfits, bandstring comfits, crispt almonds, coriander comfits, almond chips, barley sugar, white sugar-candie. Biscuits of all kinds, viz. Fine almond biscuit, plain almond biscuit, spunge biscuit, fine broad biscuit, diet loaves, seed cake, plumb cake, common biscuit, Queen cake, pound cake, fine ginge cake, fine ginge nuts, liberty drops. Tablets of all kinds, viz. Cinnamon tablet, lemon tablet, orange tablet, ginger tablet. Likewise all kinds of Jellies and Preservatives in their season.

N. B. Large allowance will be made to Grocers, or others, who purchase by wholesale.

*** Said J. and P. WRIGHT have for sale, an assortment of Groceries, viz. loaf, lump, and muscovado sugars; coffee, chocolate, West-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, &c. &c.—They have also for sale, hard metal table spoons, tureen ladles, soup ladles of patterns superior to any imported.

February 8, 1775.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night of the 15th of last month, the store of ROBESON and THOMPSON, in London-Grove township, Chester county, opposite the sign of Lord Chatham, commonly known by the name of the Half-way House, was attempted to be robbed by two villains; they first attempted the lock of the cellar door, but finding it too hard for them, they broke open the store window, which awakened a boy, about sixteen years of age, the only person that slept in the store, who immediately got up, went softly to the place just as one of the rogues had got his head and shoulders in at the window, and fired a pistol at him, the ball of which went through the shutter about two inches from the villain's head, who tumbled down on the cellar door, and the boy thought he had killed him; on seeing another man behind the window, he loaded his pistol again, expecting a second attack, but the rogues thought proper to go off without their booty. It being moon-light, the boy could see they appeared to be blacked like Negroes. Any person or persons that will discover the above villains, so that they may be taken and brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROBESON.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

February 1, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Halifax, on the first day of May last, a native Irish servant man named LAWRENCE DUN, about twenty years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark brown hair, smooth pale face, and much given to liquor and dancing: Had on and took with him a blue broadcloth jacket, a double breasted blue duffil jacket with metal buttons, a coarse tow shirt and trowsers, and half worn shoes. He also stole and took with him, two blankets, one sheet, a pair of good shoes, a pair of large carved plated buckles, a thirty-five shilling hat, and is supposed to have taken a new axe. Perhaps he may change his name. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may get information, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

N. B. He lodged at Daniel Servie's saw-mill the 4th or 5th of May.—All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Newport, February 10, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, an Irish servant man named JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, a sower looking fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he has a round fat face, small eyes, and sandy coloured frizly hair; had on when he went away a brown coat and jacket, a pair of cotton velvet breeches with buckles at the knee, and a pair of brown cloth breeches with a button on the knee-band; he has with him 4 white shirts, 3 check ditto, and a woman's shift, marked I. L. he also has a wool hat, bound with tape, is much given to strong liquor and swearing; his left leg has lately been sore and cured. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES LATIMER.

ISAAC BOSTON, *a large well jet man, about 43 years old, with rediſh coloured hair and eye-brows, wears a dark coloured cut wig, has ſon with him about ſixteen years of age, about five weeks ago took the following freight from Mr. John Corrie, of Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock, which was to have been delivered at Colcheſter, on Potowmack: 3 hhds. of Weſt-India rum, 2 tierces of ſpirits, 1 hhd. of ſaddlery, 1 bale of cordage, 1 do. rolls, 2 baſkets of cheeſe, 1 caſk of loaf ſugar, ſome leading lines, a bundle of boxes with ſundry dry goods, 10 iron potts, 1 hhd. of cyder, 1 box of ſweet oranges, and 200 buſhels of wheat. The veſſel is a ſchooner that carries about 600 buſhels, has no ſhrouds nor ſpring ſtay, her quarter deck is lined with tarpaulin, and ſhe was lately ſheathed, which is plain to be ſeen. The ſaid* BOSTON *was dreſſed in a blue duffil over jacket, and ſtriped Virginia cloth trowſers; he is fond of drink, and very impertinent when in liquor. There is a confirmation of his endeavouring to make off with the veſſel and cargo, and it is thought he will puſh to Carolina, but may probably ſtop ſome time at Pocamoke, on the Eaſtern Shore, in Maryland, where he has two brothers and one ſiſter living. Whoever apprehends the ſaid* BOSTON, *and ſecures the cargo, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, on application to Mr.* JAMES MILLS *at Urbanna, Mr.* JOHN CORRIE *at Hobb's Hole, Mr.* SAMUEL JONES *at Cedar Point, in Maryland, or to* JOHN MILLS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

SOME EXPRESSIONS of ANN CROWLEY, daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of London, during her laſt illneſs, from the 23d of the Firſt month 1773, to the 12th of the Second month 1774. With an introductory Teſtimony concerning her, from the family. *So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto Wiſdom.* Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

ELIZABETH BAYNTON
AND
GEORGE MORGAN,

Have opened a STORE at the corner of Third and Elm or Pemberton-ſtreets, where they ſell by large or ſmall quantities, the following GOODS, viz.

ALLUM, alſpice, bar lead, brandy, brimſtone, butter, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, coffee, cordials, corks, copperas, ſpermacæti and tallow candles, cheeſe, currants, ginger, grindſtones, gun flints, indigo, mace, madder, molaſſes, muſtard, mackarel, nutmegs, nails, ſweet oil, lamp and tanners oil, oatmeal, F and FF gun powder, pepper, pipes, rice, roſin, raiſins, ſaffron, ſhot No. 1 to 8; Philadelphia, Barbados, Antigua, and Jamaica rum; ſalt, ſnuff, ſoap, ſtarch, tar, vinegar, dye woods; old Madeira, Liſbon, Canary, and Port wines, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, a large quantity of the beſt and moſt elegant playing cards, very cheap.

They likewiſe provide all kinds of SEA STORES for maſters of veſſels and paſſengers at the ſhorteſt notice.

Orders from town and country ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually executed by

BAYNTON and MORGAN.

N. B. They can alſo frequently at a ſhort notice furniſh Merchants and others with large quantities of wheat and waggon flour.—And GEORGE MORGAN begs leave to offer his ſervice to thoſe who may have occaſion to employ him as a Broker, either in the purchaſe or ſale of goods or real eſtates.

THE AMERICAN
GLASS WARE-HOUSE,

For the ſale of GLASS WARE made at Kenſington, is now opened by

JOHN ELLIOTT and Company,

A few doors above Market-ſtreet, at the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet;

Where ſhop-keepers and others in town or country may be ſupplied with the following Articles, either *cut* or *plain*, in general as cheap, and ſome much cheaper than thoſe imported, viz.

DECANTERS, from one gallon to half a pint; wine glaſſes of various ſorts; tumblers of all ſizes; bottles for caſes, &c. flint or other beer glaſſes; baſons, cans of all ſizes, candleſticks and ſockets, confectioners glaſſes, cyder glaſſes, caniſters, bitter bottles, bird ciſterns and boxes, candle ſhades, cruets and caſters, chimney arms, cream pots, cupping glaſſes, diſhes for ſallad, &c. electric globes and cylinders, garden bells, hour glaſſes, ink cups, lamps for halls, ſtreets, chambers, ſhops, weavers, &c. mortars and peſtles, nipple ſhells and pipes, pyramids, pipes for tobacco, ſalvers of various ſizes, ſalt cellars, ſugar diſhes, ſpice bottles, urinals, wine and water glaſſes, goblets, jelly glaſſes, jewellers glaſſes, muſtard pots, proof bottles, pocket bottles, ſyllabub glaſſes, ſweet meat ditto, ſalt linings, ſmelling bottles, tubes for thermometers, &c. phials of all ſizes, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders or patterns for any ſorts of glaſſes for Apothecaries, Virtuoſi, or others, left at the aforeſaid Ware-houſe, will be chearfully and duly attended to.

*** The Proprietors being unwilling to deprive ſuch as are deſirous of ſeeing the factory, from the gratification of their curioſity, but at the ſame time finding it neceſſary to endeavour, in ſome meaſure, to ſave the works from the diſadvantage which muſt and does actually ariſe from the great reſort of ſpectators, it is therefore hoped that no one will take umbrage at the ſum of two ſhillings for each perſon's admittance, expected at the gate, which yet is very inadequate to the hinderance occaſioned thereby.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth of January laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad named PATRICK KELLY, about twelve or thirteen years of age, thick and well ſet, with brown ſhort hair cut before, round face and red cheeks, a long ſmall flat foot, and burned ſhins; had on when he went away, a brown cloth coatee, waiſtcoat and breeches of the ſame, the breeches mended on the knees, wooden buttons on the coat, check ſhirt moſtly out of his breeches behind, and the ſhirt neck open, a pair of milled worſted ſtockings, large ſhoes which have been mended, and a pair of Bath mettal buckles. It is ſaid he has changed his breeches for a pair of blue trowſers, and it is likely he may change more of his cloathing, as there has been money ſeen with him. He came in the ſhip Minerva, Captain Mackey. He is much given to ſwearing and quarrelling with boys. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, if taken in this city, or county, and if taken out of the county FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by me HUGH MEANS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels or others, are forbid to harbour, or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on in May next,

THE noted INN at the ſign of the HORSE AND GROOM in Dover. It is a large convenient Houſe, and has good ſtabling, and every other neceſſary requiſite for the entertainment of travellers. Any perſon deſirous of knowing further particulars, may enquire of JOHN BELL, living near Dover.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL ſupply any Gentleman or other perſon with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his ſtall at the Court-houſe every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-ſtreet, near the Market, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtrong young Negro Wench, about 24 years of age, with her male child, one year old. The wench has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, and can be recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety, and a plain cook; apply to the Printer.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at Deep Water Iſland, the latter end of February laſt, ſundry valuable PINE LOGS. The owners proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN READ.

N. B. A quantity of HAY to be diſpoſed of. Apply at the above Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 179.

DUNLAP's

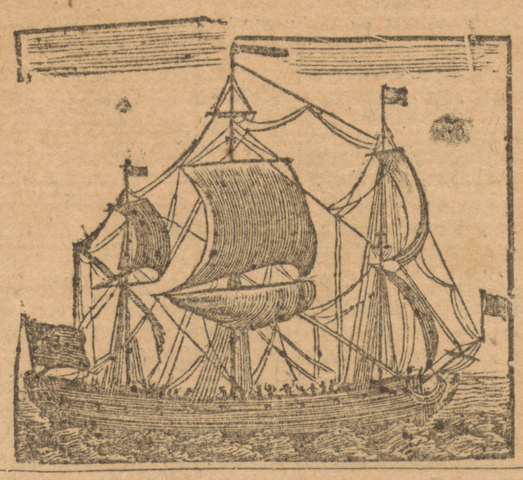
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 27th, 1775.



A SPEECH delivered in CARPENTER'S HALL, *March 16th, before the Subscribers towards a Fund for establishing Manufactories of Woollen, Cotton and Linen in the city of Philadelphia.—Published at the request of the company.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I reflect upon the extent of the subject before me, and consider the small share of knowledge I possess of it, I confess I rise with timidity to speak in this assembly; and it is only because the requests of fellow citizens in every laudable undertaking should always operate with the force of commands, that I have prevailed upon myself to execute the task you have assigned me.

My business upon this occasion is to lay before you a few thoughts upon the NECESSITY, POSSIBILITY and ADVANTAGES of establishing woollen, cotton and linen manufactories among us.

The NECESSITY of establishing these manufactories is obvious from the Association of the Congress, which puts a stop to the importation of British goods, of which woollens, cottons and linens always made a considerable part. So large has been the demand for these articles, and so very necessary are they in this country, that it is impossible for us to cloath ourselves without substituting some others in their room. I am far from thinking that the non-importation agreement will be so transitory a thing as some have supposed. The appearance of a change of measures in England respecting the Colonies, does not flow from a conviction of their injustice. The same arbitrary Ministers continue in office, and the same arbitrary Favourites continue to abuse the confidence of our Sovereign. Sudden conversions should be trusted with caution, especially when they have been brought about by interest or fear. I shall think the liberties of America established at an easy price by a two or three years non-importation agreement. By union and perseverance in this mode of opposition to Great-Britain, we shall afford a new phœnomenon in the history of mankind, and furnish posterity with an example to teach them that peace, with all the rights of humanity and justice, may be maintained by the exertion of œconomical as well as military virtues. We shall moreover demonstrate the falshood of those systems of government, which exclude patriotism from the list of virtues; and show, that we act most *surely* for ourselves, when we act most *disinterestedly* for the public.

The POSSIBILITY of establishing woollen, cotton and linen manufactories among us is plain, from the success which hath attended several attempts that have been made for that purpose. A great part of the inhabitants of several of the counties in this province cloath themselves entirely with woollens and linens manufactured in their own families. Our wool is equal in quality to the wool of several European countries, and if the same pains were bestowed in the culture of our sheep which are used in England and Spain, I have no doubt but in a few years our wool would equal the wool of Segovia itself. Nor will there be a deficiency in the quantity of wool which will be necessary for us, if we continue to adhere to the association of the Congress as strictly as we have done. If the city of Philadelphia consumes 20,000 sheep less this year, than it did last, how many 20,000 sheep may we suppose will be saved throughout the whole province. According to the ordinary encrease in the breed of sheep, and allowing for the additional quantity of wool which a little care of them will produce, I think I could make it appear that in five years there will be wool enough raised in the province to cloath the whole of its inhabitants. Cotton may be imported upon such terms from the West-Indies and southern Colonies, as to enable us to manufacture thicksets, calicoes, &c. at a much cheaper rate than they can be imported from Britain. Considering how much these stuffs are worn by those classes of people who constitute the majority of the inhabitants of our country, the encouragement of the cotton manufactory appears to be an object of the utmost consequence. I cannot help suggesting in this place, although it may appear foreign to our subject, that the trade to the West-Indies and southern Colonies for cotton, would create such a commercial union, with the middle and northern Colonies, as would tend greatly to strengthen that political union which now subsists between them. I need say nothing of the facility of cultivating flax, nor of the excellent quality of the linens which have been already manufactured among us. I shall only add, that this manufactory may be carried on without lessening the value of that trade which arises from the exportation of our flaxseed to Ireland.

I cannot help laying a good deal of stress upon the public spirit of my countrymen, which removes the success of these manufactories beyond a bare possibility, and seems to render it in some measure certain. The resolves of the Congress have been executed with a fidelity hardly known to laws in any country, and that too without the assistance of fire and sword, or even of the civil Magistrate, and in some places in direct opposition to them all. It gives me the utmost pleasure to mention here, that our province is among the foremost of the Colonies in the peaceable mode of opposition recommended by the Congress. When I reflect upon the temper we have discovered in the present controversy, and compare it with the habitual spirit of industry and œconomy for which we are celebrated among strangers, I know not how to estimate our virtue high enough. I am sure no objects will appear too difficult, nor no undertakings too expensive for us in the present struggle. The sum of money which has been already subscribed for the purpose of these manufactories, is a proof that I am not too sanguine in my expectations from this province.

I come now to point out the ADVANTAGES we shall derive from establishing the woollen, cotton and linen manufactories among us. The first advantage I shall mention is, we shall save a large sum of money annually in our province. The province of Pennsylvania is supposed to contain 400,000 inhabitants. Let us suppose that only 50,000 of these are cloathed with the woollens, cottons and linens of Great-Britain, and that the price of cloathing each of these persons upon an average amounts to £.5 sterling a year. If this computation be just, then the sum annually saved in our province by the manufactory of our cloaths will amount to £.250,000 sterling. Secondly, Manufactories next to agriculture are the basis of the riches of every country. Cardinal Ximenes is remembered at this day in Spain more for the improvement he made in the breed of sheep, by importing a number of rams from Barbary, than for any other services he rendered his country. King Edward the IV. and Queen Elizabeth, of England, are mentioned with gratitude by historians for passing acts of Parliament to import a number of sheep from Spain; and to this mixture of Spanish with English sheep, the wool of the latter owes its peculiar excellence, and reputation all over the world. Louis the XIV. King of France, knew the importance of a woollen manufactory in his kingdom, and in order to encourage it allowed several exclusive privileges to the company of woollen drapers in Paris. The effects of this royal patronage of this manufactory have been too sensibly felt by the English, who have within these thirty or forty years had the mortification of seeing the trade up the Levant for woollen cloths in some measure monopolized by the French. It is remarkable that the riches, and naval power of France have encreased in proportion to this very lucrative trade. Thirdly, By establishing these manufactories among us, we shall employ a number of poor people in our city, and that too in a way most agreeable to themselves, and least expensive to the company, for according to our plan, the principal part of the business will be carried on in their own houses. Travellers thro' Spain inform us that in the town of Segovia, which contains 60,000 inhabitants, there is not a single beggar to be seen. This is attributed entirely to the woollen manufactory which is carried on in the most extensive manner in that place, affording constant employment to the whole of their poor people. Fourthly, By establishing the woollen, cotton and linen manufactories in this country, we shall invite manufacturers from every part of Europe, particularly from Britain and Ireland, to come and settle among us. To men who want money to purchase lands, and who from habits of manufacturing are disinclined to agriculture, the prospect of meeting with employment as soon as they arrive in this country in a way they have been accustomed to, would lessen the difficulties of emigration, and encourage thousands to come and settle in America. If they encreased our riches by encreasing the value of our property, and if they added to our strength by adding to our numbers only, they would be a great acquisition to us. But there are higher motives which should lead us to invite strangers to settle in this country. Poverty, with its other evils, has joined with it in every part of Europe, all the miseries of slavery. America is now the only asylum for liberty in the whole world. The present contest with Great-Britain was perhaps intended by the supreme Being, among other wise and benevolent purposes, to show the world this asylum, which, from its remote and unconnected situation with the rest of the globe, might have remained a secret for ages. By establishing manufactories we stretch forth a hand from the ark to invite the timid manufacturers to come in. It might afford us pleasure to trace the new sources of happiness which would immediately open to our fellow creatures from their settlement in this country. Manufactories have been accused of being unfriendly to population. I believe the charge should fall upon slavery. By bringing manufacturers into this land of liberty and plenty, we recover them from the torpid state in which they existed in their own country, and place them in circumstances which enable them to become husbands and fathers, and thus we add to the general tide of human happiness. Fifthly, The establishment of manufactories in this country, by lessening our imports from Great-Britain, will deprive European luxuries and vices of those vehicles in which they have been transported to America. The wisdom of the Congress cannot be too much admired in putting a check to them both. They have in effect said to them, "Thus far shall ye go, and no further." Sixthly, By establishing manufactories among us, we erect an additional barrier against the encroachments of tyranny. A people who are *entirely* dependant upon foreigners for food or cloaths, must always be subject to them. I need not detain you in setting forth the misery of holding property, liberty and life upon the precarious will of our fellow subjects in Britain. I beg leave to add a thought in this place which has been but little attended to by the writers upon this subject, and that is, that poverty, confinement and death are trifling evils, when compared with that *total* depravity of heart which is connected with slavery. By becoming slaves, we shall lose every principle of virtue. We shall transfer unlimited obedience from our Maker to a corrupted majority in the British House of Commons, and shall esteem their crimes, the certificates of their divine commission to govern us. We shall cease to look with horror upon the prostitution of our wives and daughters to those civil and military harpies who now hover around the liberties of our country. We shall *chearfuly* lay them both at their feet. We shall hug our chains. We shall cease to be men. We shall be SLAVES.

I shall now consider the objections which have been made to the establishment of manufactories in this country.

The first, and most common objection to manufactories in this country is, that they will draw off our attention from agriculture. This objection derives great weight from being made originally by the Duke of Sülly, against the establishment of manufactories in France. But the history of that country shows us, that it is more founded in speculation than fact. France has become opulent and powerful in proportion as manufactories have flourished in her, and if agriculture has not kept pace with her manufactories, it is owing entirely to that ill judged policy which forbad the exportation of grain. I believe it will be found upon enquiry that a greater number of hands have been taken from the plough, and employed in importing, retailing and transporting British woollens, cottons and linens, than would be sufficient to manufacture as much of them as would cloath all the inhabitants of the province. There is an endless variety in the geniuses of men, and it would be to preclude the exertion of the faculties of the mind, to confine them entirely to the simple arts of agriculture. Besides, if these manufactories were conducted as they ought to be, two thirds of the labour of them will be carried on by those members of society who cannot be employed in agriculture, namely, by women and children.

A second objection is, that we cannot manufacture cloaths so cheap here, as they can be imported from Britain. It has been the misfortune of most of the manufactories which have been set up in this country, to afford labour to journeymen only for six or nine months in the year, by which means their wages have necessarily been so high as to support them in the intervals of their labour. It will be found upon enquiry that those manufactories which occupy journeymen the whole year are carried on at as cheap a rate as they are in Britain. The expence of manufacturing cloaths will be lessened from the great share women and children will have in them; and I have the pleasure of informing you that the machine lately brought into this city for lessening the expence of time and hands in spinning, is likely to meet with encouragement from the legislature of our province. In a word, the experiments which have been already made among us, convince us that woollens and linens of all kinds may be made and bought as cheap as those imported from Britain, and I believe every one who has tried the former, will acknowledge that they wear twice as well as the latter.

A third objection to manufactories is, that they destroy health; and are hurtful to population. The same may be said of navigation and many other arts which are essential to the happiness and glory of a state. I believe that many of the diseases to which the manufacturers in Britain are subject are brought on, not so much by the nature of their employment, but by their unwholesome diet, damp houses, and other bad accommodations, each of which may be prevented in America.

A fourth objection to establishing manufactories in this country is a political one. The liberties of America have been twice, and we hope will be a third time preserved by a non-importation of British manufactures. By manufacturing our own cloaths we deprive ourselves of the only weapon by which we can hereafter effectually oppose Great-Britain. Before we answer this objection it becomes us to acknowledge the obligations we owe to our merchants for consenting so chearfully to a suspension of their trade with Britain. From the benefits we have derived from their virtue, it would be unjust to insinuate that ever there will be the least danger of trusting the defence of our liberties to them; but I would wish to guard against placing one body of men only upon that forlorn hope to which a non-importation agreement must always expose them. For this purpose I would fill their stores with the manufactures of American looms, and thus establish their trade upon a foundation that cannot be shaken. Here then we derive an answer to the last objection that was mentioned; for in proportion as manufactories flourish in America, they must decline in Britain, and it is well known that nothing but her manufactories have rendered her formidable in all our contests with her. These are the foundation of all her riches and power. These have made her merchants nobles, and her nobles princes. These carried her so triumphantly through the late expensive war, and these are the support of a power more dangerous to the liberties of America than her fleets and armies, I mean the power of corruption.—I am not one of those vindictive patriots who exult in the prospect of the decay of the manufactories of Britain. I can forgive her late attempts to enslave us, in the memory of our once *mutual* freedom and happiness. And should her liberty—her arts—her fleets and armies and her empire ever be interred in Britain, I hope they will all rise in British garments *only* in America.

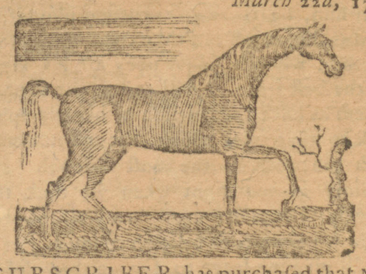
March 22d, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, by the subscriber, on the 5th of April next, on the premises, and may be entered on the next day,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or tract of land, situate in Ridley Township, Chester County, containing 163 acres of good land, one half of which is cleared, the rest well timbered, about 6 acres of meadow and more may be made, and well watered; few places excel this in advantages of water, as Little Crum Creek runs through the same, on which there have been works erected, such as a forge and smaller hammer for plateing of iron; there is a good stone dwelling house, log kitchen, barn and stable, a never failing spring near the house, a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, within three quarters of a mile of a sufficient landing on the tide, about twelve miles distant from the city of Philadelphia, and three from Chester. The whole in tolerable good repair. Likewise will be sold the same day, a piece of improved marsh, containing 7 acres, lying on Ridley Creek, about a mile and a half distant from said place. The title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and the terms which are easy will be made known on the day of sale, when attendance will be given, by SAMUEL CROSBY.

March 22d, 1775.



The SUBSCRIBER has purchased that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Rising eight years old,

From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this season, till the first of August, at the plantation of Whitten Cripps, within one mile of Salem; West Jersey, at Forty Shillings the single leap, Three Pounds the season, cash, and Four Pounds if credit six months.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, main and tail; and is allowed by competent judges, to be one of the handsomest horses on the Continent. Whynot was got by Fearnought, a son of old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian, Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was an imported mare, called the Old Field mare. He won the following purses, in seventy-three, £.50 at Nottingham; in seventy-four, £.50 at Nottingham; £.50 at Baltimore; £.50 at Newtown Chester; he likewise won a purse of £.50 in Virginia, when in the possession of Mr. Lee. He will be sent to Mr. Cripps the 25th of March, and will be shifted every ten days from Mr. Cripps, to my plantation, as it will be the proper time to try the mares at each place.—Good pasture will be provided at each place at two shillings and six-pence per week. Any Gentlemen inclining to send their mares, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

The Speech of EDMUND BURKE, Esq; on American taxation, April 19, 1774.

DURING the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, on the 19th of April, 1774, Mr. Roſe Fuller, Member for Rye, made the following motion; that an act made in the 7th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, "an "act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing "a drawback of the duties of Cuſtoms, upon the "exportation from this kingdom of coffee and "cocoa nuts, of the produce of the ſaid Colonies "or Plantations; for diſcontinuing the drawbacks "payable on china earthen ware exported to Ame-"rica; and for more effectually preventing the "clandeſtine running of goods in the ſaid Colo-"nies and Plantations;" might be read.

And the ſame being read accordingly, he moved, "That this Houſe will, upon this day ſe'en-"night, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the "whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the du-"ty of 3d. per pound weight upon tea, payable "in all his Majeſty's dominions in America, im-"poſed by the ſaid act; and alſo the approbati-"on of the ſaid duty."

On this latter motion a warm and intereſting debate aroſe, in which Mr. Edmund Burke ſpoke as follows:

SIR,

I agree with the Honourable Gentleman* who ſpoke laſt, that this ſubject is not new in this Houſe. Very diſagreeable to this Houſe, very unfortunately to this nation, and to the peace and proſperity of this whole empire, no topic has been more familiar to us. For nine long years, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, we have been laſhed round and round this miſerable circle of occaſional arguments and temporary expedients. I am ſure our heads muſt turn, and our ſtomachs nauſeate, with them. We have had them in every ſhape; we have looked at them in every point of view. Invention is exhauſted: reaſon is fatigued; experience has given judgment; but obſtinacy is not yet conquered.

The Hon. Gentleman has made one endeavour more to diverſify the form of this diſtinguiſhing argument. He has thrown out a ſpeech compoſed a moſt entirely of challenges. Challenges are ſerious things; and as he is a man of prudence as well as reſolution, I dare ſay he has very well weighed thoſe challenges before he delivered them. I had long the happineſs to ſit at the ſame ſide of the Houſe, and to agree with the Hon. Gentleman on all the American queſtions. My ſentiments, I am ſure are well known to him; and I thought I had been perfectly acquainted with his. Though I find myſelf miſtaken, he will ſtill permit me to uſe the privilege of an old friendſhip; he will permit me to apply myſelf to the Houſe under the ſanction of his authority; and, on the various grounds he has meaſured out, to ſubmit to you the poor opinions which I have formed, upon a matter of importance enough to demand the fulleſt conſideration I could beſtow upon it.

He had ſtated to the Houſe two grounds of deliberation; one narrow and ſimple, and merely confined to the queſtion on your paper: The other more large and more complicated; comprehending the whole ſeries of the Parliamentary proceedings with regard to America, their cauſes, and their conſequences. With regard to the latter ground he ſtates it as uſeleſs, and thinks it may be even dangerous, to enter into ſo extenſive a field of enquiry. Yet, to my ſurprize, he had hardly laid down his reſtrictive propoſition to which his authority would have given ſo much weight, when directly, and with the ſame authority, he condemns it; and declares it abſolutely neceſſary to enter into the moſt ample hiſtorical detail. His zeal has thrown him a little out of the uſual accuracy. this perplexity what ſhall we do, Sir, who are willing to ſubmit to the law he gives us? He has reprobated in one part of his ſpeech the rule he had laid down for debate in the other; and, after narrowing the ground for all thoſe who are to ſpeak after him, he takes an excurſion himſelf, as unbounded as the ſubject and the extent of his great abilities. Sir, when I cannot obey all his laws, I will do the beſt I can. I will endeavour to obey ſuch of them as have the ſanction of his example; and to ſtick to that rule, which, though not conſiſtent with the other, is the moſt rational. He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. I cannot prevail on myſelf to agree with him in his cenſure of his own conduct. It is not, he will give me leave to ſay, either uſeleſs or dangerous. He aſſerts, that retroſpect is not wiſe; and the proper, the only proper, ſubject of enquiry is "not how we got into this difficulty, but how we are to get out of it." In other words, we are, according to him, to conſult our invention, and to reject our experience. The mode of deliberation he recommends is diametrically oppoſite to every rule of reaſon, and every principle of good ſenſe eſtabliſhed amongſt mankind. For, that ſenſe and that reaſon, I have always underſtood, abſolutely to preſcribe, whenever we are involved in difficulties from the meaſures we have purſued, that we ſhall take a ſtrict review of thoſe meaſures, in order to correct our errors if they ſhould be corrigible; or at leaſt to avoid a dull uniformity in miſchief, and the unpitied calamity of being repeatedly caught in the ſame ſnare.

Sir, I will freely follow the Hon. Gentleman in his hiſtorical diſcuſſion, without the leaſt management for men or meaſures, further than as ſhall ſeem to me to deſerve it. But before I go into that large conſideration, becauſe I would omit nothing that can give the Houſe ſatisfaction, I wiſh to tread the narrow ground to which alone the Hon. Gentleman in one part of his ſpeech has ſo ſtrictly confined us.

He deſires to know, whether, if we were to repeal this tax, agreeable to the poſition of the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, the Americans would not take the poſt on this conceſſion, in order to make a new attack on the next body of taxes; and whether they would not call for a repeal of the duty on wine as loudly as they do now for the repeal of the duty on tea? Sir, I can give no ſecurity on this ſubject.

But I will do all that I can, and all that can be fairly demanded. To the experience which the Hon. Gentleman reprobates in one inſtant, and reverts to in the next; to that experience, without the leaſt wavering or heſitation on my part, I ſteadily appeal, and would to God there was no other arbiter to decide on the vote with which the Houſe is to conclude this day.

When Parliament repealed the Stamp-Act, in 1766, I affirm, firſt, that the Americans did *not* in conſequence of this meaſure call upon you to give up the former Parliamentary Revenue which ſubſiſted in that country; or even any one of the articles which compoſe it. I affirm alſo, that when, departing from the maxims of that repeal, you revived the ſcheme of taxation, and thereby filled the minds of the Coloniſts with new jealouſy, and all ſorts of apprehenſions, then it was that they quarelled with the old taxes, as well as the new; then it was, and not till then, that they queſtioned all the parts of your legiſlative power; and by the battery of ſuch queſtions, have ſhaken the ſolid ſtructure of this empire to its deepeſt foundations.

Of thoſe two propoſitions I ſhall, before I have done, give ſuch convincing, ſuch damning proof, that however the contrary may be whiſpered in circles, or bawled in news-papers, they never more will dare to raiſe their voices in this Houſe. I ſpeak with great confidence, I have reaſon for it. The miniſters are with me. *They* at leaſt are convinced that the repeal of the ſtamp-act had not, and that no repeal can have, the conſequences which the Hon. Gentleman who defends their meaſures, is ſo much alarmed at. To their conduct I refer him for a concluſive anſwer to his objection. I carry my proof irreſiſtably into the very body of both Miniſtry and Parliament; not on any general reaſoning growing out of colateral matter, but on the conduct of the honourable Gentleman's Miniſterial friends on the new revenue itſelf.

The act in 1767, which grants this tea duty, ſets forth, in its preamble, that it was expedient to raiſe a revenue in America, for the ſupport of the civil government there, as well as for purpoſes ſtill more extenſive. To this ſupport the act aſſigns ſix branches of duties. About two years after this act paſſed, the Miniſtry, I mean the preſent Miniſtry, thought it expedient to repeal five of the duties, and to leave (for reaſons beſt known to themſelves) only the ſixth ſtanding. Suppoſe any perſon, at the time of that repeal, had thus addreſſed the Miniſter†, "Condemning, as you do, the repeal of the ſtamp-act, why do you venture to repeal the duties upon glaſs, paper, and painters colours? Let your pretence for the repeal be what it will, are you not thoroughly convinced that your conceſſions will produce, not ſatisfaction, but inſolence in the Americans; and that the giving up theſe taxes will neceſſitate the giving up of all the reſt?" this objection was as palpable then as it is now; as it was as good for preſerving the five duties as for retaining the ſixth. Beſides, the Miniſter will recollect, that the repeal of the ſtamp-act had but juſt preceded his repeal; and the ill policy of that meaſure (had it been ſo impolitic as it had been repreſented) and the miſchiefs it produced, were quite recent. Upon the principles therefore of the Honourable Gentleman, upon the principles of the Miniſter himſelf, the Miniſter has nothing at all to anſwer. He ſtands condemned by himſelf, and by all his aſſociates, old and new, as a deſtroyer, in the firſt truſt of finance of the revenues; and in the firſt rank of honour, as a betrayer of the dignity of his country.

Moſt men, eſpecially great men, do not always know their well-wiſhers. I come to reſcue that noble Lord out of the hands of thoſe he calls his friends; and even out of his own. I will do him the juſtice he is denied at home, he has not been this wicked or imprudent man. He knew that a repeal had no tendency to produce the miſchiefs which gave ſo much alarm to his honourable friend. His work was not bad in its principle, but imperfect in its execution; and the motion in your paper preſſes him only to complete a proper plan, which, by ſome unfortunate and unaccountable error, he had left unfiniſhed.

I hope, Sir, the Honourable Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, is thoroughly ſatisfied, and ſatisfied out of the proceedings of the Miniſtry on their own favourite act, that his fears from a repeal are groundleſs. If he is not, I leave him and the noble Lord who ſits by him, to ſettle the matter, as well as they can, together; for if the repeal of American taxes deſtroys all our government in America—he is the man! and he is the worſt of all the repealers, becauſe he is the laſt.

But I hear it rung continually in my ears, now and formerly, "The preamble! what will become of the preamble, if you repeal this tax?" I am ſorry to be compelled ſo often to expoſe the calamities and diſgraces of Parliament. The preamble of this law, ſtanding as it now ſtands, has the lie direct given to it by the proviſionary part of the act; if that can be called proviſionary which makes no proviſion. I ſhould be afraid to expreſs myſelf in this manner, eſpecially in the face of ſuch a formidable array of ability as is now drawn up before me, compoſed of the ancient houſhold troops of that ſide of the Houſe, and the new recruits from this, if the matter were not clear and indiſputable. Nothing but truth could give me this firmneſs; but plain truth and clear evidence can be beat down by no ability. The Clerk will be ſo good as to turn to the act, and to read this favourite preamble.

Whereas it is expedient *that a Revenue ſhould be raiſed in your Majeſty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the* adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of civil government, *in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards* further defraying *the expences of* defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid dominions.

You have heard this pompous performance. Now where is the revenue which is to do all theſe mighty things? five ſixths repealed, abandoned, ſunk, gone, loſt for ever. Does the poor ſolitary tea-duty ſupport the purpoſes of this preamble? Is not the ſupply there ſtated as effectually abandoned as if the tea duty had periſhed in the general wreck? Here, Mr. Speaker, is a precious mockery, a preamble without an act, taxes granted, in order to be repealed, and the reaſons of the grant ſtill carefully kept up! This is raiſing a revenue in America! This is preſerving dignity in England! If you repeal this tax in compliance with the motion, I readily admit that you loſe this fair preamble. Eſtimate your loſs in it. The object of the act is gone already; and all you ſuffer is the purging of the ſtatute book of the opprobrium of an empty, abſurd, and falſe recital.

It has been ſaid again and again, that the five taxes were repealed on commercial principles. It is ſo ſaid in the paper in my hand §; a paper which I conſtantly carry about me; which I have often uſed, and ſhall often uſe again.

What is got by this paltry pretence of commercial principles, I know not; for, if your government in America is deſtroyed by the *repeal of taxes*, it is of no conſequence upon what ideas the repeal is grounded. Repeal this tax too upon commercial principles if you pleaſe. Theſe principles will ſerve as well now as they did formerly. But you know that, either your objection to a repeal from theſe ſuppoſed conſequences, has no validity, or that this pretence could never remove it. This commercial motive never was believed by any man, either in America, which this letter is meant to ſoothe, or in England, which it is meant to deceive. It was impoſſible it ſhould; becauſe every man, in the leaſt acquainted with the detail of commerce, muſt know, that ſeveral of the articles on which the tax was repealed, were fitter objects of duties than almoſt any other articles that could poſſibly be choſen; without compariſon more ſo, than the tea that was left taxed; as infinitely leſs liable to be eluded by contraband. The tax upon red and white lead was of this nature. You have, in this kingdom, an advantage in lead, that amounts to a monopoly. When you find yourſelf in this ſituation of advantage, you ſometimes venture to tax even your own export.

You did ſo, ſoon after the laſt war; when, upon this principle, you ventured to impoſe a duty on coals. In all the articles of American contraband trade, who ever heard of the ſmuggling of red lead, and white lead? You might, therefore, well enough, without danger of contraband, and without injury to commerce (if this were the whole conſideration) have taxed theſe commodities. The ſame may be ſaid of glaſs. Beſides, ſome of theſe things taxed were ſo trivial, that the loſs of the objects themſelves, and their utter annihilation out of American commerce, would have been comparatively as nothing. But is the article of tea ſuch an object in the trade of England as not to be felt, or felt but ſlightly, like white lead, and red lead, and painters colours? Tea is an object of far other importance. Tea is perhaps the moſt important object, taking it with its neceſſary connections, of any in the mighty circle of our commerce. If commercial principles had been the true motives to the repeal, or had they been at all attended to, tea would have been the laſt article we ſhould have left taxed for a ſubject of controverſy.

Sir, it is not a pleaſant conſideration; but nothing in the world can read ſo awful and ſo inſtructive a leſſon, as the conduct of miniſtry in this buſineſs, upon the miſchief of not having large and liberal ideas in the management of great affairs. Never have the ſervants of the ſtate looked at the whole of your complicated intereſts in one connected view. They have taken things by bits and ſcrapes, ſome at one time and one pretence, and ſome at another, juſt as they preſſed, without any ſort of regard to their relations or dependencies. They never had any kind of ſyſtem, right or wrong; but only invented occaſionally ſome miſerable tale for the day, in order meanly to ſneak out of difficulties, into which they had proudly ſtrutted. And they were put to all theſe ſhifts and devices, full of meanneſs and full of miſchief, in order to pilfer, piece-meal, a repeal of an act, which they had not the generous courage, when they found and felt their error, honourably and fairly to diſclaim. By ſuch management, by the irreſiſtable operation of feeble councils, ſo paltry a ſum as three-pence in the eyes of a financier, ſo inſignificant an article as tea in the eyes of a philoſopher, have ſhaken the pillars of a commercial Empire that circled the whole globe.

Do you forget that, in the very laſt year, you ſtood on the precipice of general bankruptcy? Your danger was indeed great. You were diſtreſſed in the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company; and you well know what ſort of things are involved in the comprehenſive energy of that ſignificant appellation. I am not called upon to enlarge to you on that danger, which you thought proper yourſelves to aggravate, and to diſplay to the world with all the parade of indiſcreet declamation. The monopoly of the moſt lucrative trades, and the poſſeſſion of imperial revenues, had brought you to the verge of beggary and ruin. Such was your repreſentation—ſuch, in ſome meaſure, was your caſe. The vent of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouſes of the Company, would have prevented all this diſtreſs, and all that ſeries of deſperate meaſures which you thought yourſelves obliged to take in conſequence of it. America would have furniſhed that vent which no other part of the world can furniſh but America; where tea is next to a neceſſary of life; and where the demand grows upon the ſupply. I hope your dear-bought Eaſt-India Committees have done us at leaſt ſo much good, as to let us know, that without a more extenſive ſale of that article our Eaſt-India revenues and acquiſitions can have no certain connexion with this country. It is through the American trade of tea that your Eaſt India conqueſts are to be prevented from cruſhing you with their burthen. They are ponderous indeed; and they muſt have that great country to lean upon, or they tumble upon your head. It is the ſame folly that has loſt you at once the benefit of the Weſt and of the Eaſt. This folly has thrown open folding doors to contraband; and will be the means of giving the profits of the trade of your Colonies, to every nation but yourſelves. Never did a people ſuffer ſo much for the empty words of a preamble. It muſt be given up. For on what principle does it ſtand? This famous revenue ſtands, at this hour, on all the debate, as a deſcription of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehenſive (but too comprehenſive!) vocabulary of finance—*a preambulary tax.* It is indeed a tax of ſophiſtry, a tax of pedentry, a tax of diſputation, a tax of war and rebellion, a tax of any thing but benefit to the impoſers, or ſatisfaction to the ſubject.

Well! but whatever it is, Gentlemen will force the Coloniſts to take the teas. You will force them? has ſeven years ſtruggle been yet able to force them? O but it ſeems we are in the right.—The tax is trifling—in effect it is rather an exoneration than an impoſition; three-fourths of the duty formerly payable on teas exported to America is taken off; the place of collection is only ſhifted; inſtead of the retention of a ſhilling from the drawback here, it is three-pence cuſtom paid in America." All this, Sir, is very true.

But this is the very folly and miſchief of the act. Incredible as it may ſeem, you know, that you have deliberately thrown away a large duty which you held ſecure and quiet in your hands, for the vain hope of getting one three-fourths leſs, through every hazard, through certain litigation, and poſſibly through war.

The manner of proceeding in the duties on paper and glaſs impoſed by the ſame act, was exactly in the ſame ſpirit. There are heavy exciſes on thoſe articles when uſed in England.

[*To be Continued.*]

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* *Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; lately appointed one of the Lords of the Treaſury.*

† *Lord North, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

§ *Lord Hilſborough's Circular Letter to the Governors of the Colonies, concerning the repeal of ſome of the duties laid in the act of* 1767.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 27.

EXTRACTS from the proceedings of the Committee of Obſervation at Baltimore, March 6th, 1775. *Preſent* 42 *Members.*

CAPT. William Moat of the brig Sally, from Briſtol, appeared and reported his cargo on oath, conſiſting of 100 tons of Britiſh ſalt, and 24 indented ſervants. The Capt. further reports, that he took in his ſalt before the 12th day of December, and on or about that day he fell down the river with his veſſel to a place called Rowland-Ferry, there to take in his ſervants: that he continued there until the 23d, and ſailed from King-Road the 24th of December.

On motion made by Doctor John Stevenſon (to whom Capt. Moat's veſſel and cargo were addreſſed) that he might have liberty, from the Committee, to land the ſaid cargo of ſalt, alledging it ought only to be conſidered as ballaſt, and was not intended to be prohibited by the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs.

The Committee took into conſideration the ſtate of the ſaid brig Sally, Capt. William Moat.—*Reſolved unanimouſly,* That the ſalt imported in the ſaid brig be not landed.

Extracts from the Proceedings of ſaid Committee, at Baltimore, March 13*th,* 1775. *Preſent* 48 *Members.*

Capt. Henry Tickle of the brig Henry and Joſeph, from Liverpool (addreſſed to Mr. George Woolſey) appeared and reported on oath his cargo, conſiſting of 5133 buſhels of Britiſh ſalt, ſix half crates of earthen ware, and one hogſhead of rum for ſhips ſtores; and further, made oath, that he had not broken bulk, or landed any part of his cargo ſince his arrival in this province.

Capt. George Woolſey, the conſignee of the aforeſaid veſſel, made oath, that he had not, nor hath any perſon, by his order or with his privity or conſent unladen or taken out any part of the cargo imported in ſaid veſſel ſince her arrival.

Ordered, That notice be given to Doctor John Stevenſon, that the Committee requeſt his attendance, with Capt. William Moat, of the brig Sally, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee proceeded to conſider the ſtate of the brig Henry and Joſeph and of the cargo imported in the ſame, whereupon *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That the ſaid cargo be not landed.

Upon motion made by Capt. Woolſey to the Committee for leave to re-ſhip the cargo of the brig Henry and Joſeph, and on Capt. Woolſey's engaging, that the ſaid cargo ſhall not be landed in any part of North America between Nova-Scotia and Georgia, and on his further engagement, that the maſter of the veſſel in which the ſaid cargo is to be re-ſhipped, ſhall engage, on oath, that he will not (unleſs compelled ſo to do by ſtreſs of weather) land the ſame within the parts before limited, and he will produce a certificate from the place where the ſaid cargo ſhall be landed, of the landing of the ſame.

Reſolved, That leave be given agreeable to the above.

Dr. John Stevenſon, with Capt. William Moat attending, agreeable to notice, the Chairman acquainted them, that information was made to the Committee, that the cargo of ſalt imported in the brig Sally, or part thereof, had been unladen, contrary to the reſolutions of the Committee, made the 6th inſt.

Dr. Stevenſon declared, that, apprehending the reſolution entered into by the Committee, on the 6th inſt. did not prohibit him from ſhipping the ſalt to any other part of this province, or Virginia, he had, in conſequence of ſuch opinion, ſhipped a quantity on board four Bay crafts, to be diſpoſed of for his account; that no part of the ſaid ſalt had been landed in Baltimore county; that he will deliver in to the Committee the names of the ſkippers of the ſeveral craft, and will return an account of the proceeds of the ſalt, and the ſame will freely give for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

And that the remainder of the ſalt now on board the ſaid brig ſhall not be landed in any part of America between Nova-Scotia and Georgia. And Capt. William Moat having declared, on oath,

that the remainder of the salt now on board the said brig, shall not be landed within the limits aforesaid.

Resolved by the Committee, That the said apology be accepted.

Information being made to the Committee, that many misrepresentations of the proceedings of the Continental Congress had been made, with a view to lessen the influence which the association drawn, entered into, and recommended by them, justly merited, and had almost universally obtained. And it appearing to the Committee, that such misrepresentations are made by artful, designing and wicked men, to divide the people and defeat the measures wisely pursued for the preservation of American liberty.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the duty of this Committee and every member thereof, and that we will collectively and separately persevere to carry strictly into execution the association of the Continental Congress, and enforce an observance of the same. And that any attempt to defeat such purpose, shall, with its author, be exposed to the public.

The Congress, by the third article of the association, having recommended the disuse of all East-India TEAS, the Committee request, that their constituents, in their several families, will strictly adhere to this resolution; and however difficult the disuse of any article which custom has rendered familiar (and to many almost necessary) may be; yet they are induced to hope the Ladies will chearfully acquiesce in this self denial, and thereby evince to the world, a love to their friends, posterity and country.

A very extraordinary arrangement having been lately made in the magistracy of this county; the Committee reflecting on the conclusions which may probably be drawn from it in distant parts, to the disadvantage of the Gentlemen superceded, chearfully embrace the opportunity afforded by the present meeting, to testify in favour of their conduct while they were in office. From personal acquaintance we know them to have been irreproachable in private, faithful and impartial in public life, and deservedly entitled to the thanks of the whole county, for the conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in them.

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That this Committee ought, and we hereby do, in our own names, and in the names of our constituents, sincerely thank those worthy Gentlemen, whose abrupt dismission, with all the circumstances attending it, does them the greatest honour. They return to a private station with the general approbation of the country, and the pleasing satisfaction of having honourably acquitted themselves of their obligation, during their continuance in office. Their dismission is a real loss: It is the more to be regretted, as from the manner of it, we can hardly expect that any of equal worth and character will hereafter be prevailed on to undertake the troublesame, unprofitable employment, now rendered distasteful to men of independent spirit and firmness; and evidently exposing them to unmerited insult.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Clk.

Agreeable to appointment the officers of militia for the county of New-Castle, met at Christiana-Bridge, on Monday the 20th inst. for the election of field officers; when the following Gentlemen were voted in, viz.

Colonel, Thomas Cooch, Esq;
Lieut. Col. Mr. Samuel Patterson.
Major, Mr. Gunning Bedford.

On Monday, the 6th inst. departed this life, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, JOSEPH WARRELL, of Trenton, Esq; Attorney at Law. A Gentleman, whose affability, good humor, and generosity endeared him to all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

*** The Public will please to take notice, that the Mayor's Court will be held at the Court-House in this city, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

†‡ The public examination of the Scholars in the Academy of Newark will begin on the Tuesday before Easter, being the 11th day of next April, where and when the Trustees of that institution are desired to attend.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

SEEING in your Paper of Monday, March 13th, a most scandalous, false and base representation of the conduct of a Gentleman and boat's crew belonging to the King's armed schooner Diana, I must, as a lover of truth, and being privy to the whole matter respecting George Taylor, of Wilmington, beg leave to assure the public, that he was not struck or in any manner molested (though he used many provoking speeches) 'till he took hold of the Gentleman on duty by the collar, who then struck Taylor one blow, the matter there ending, as Taylor did not return it; neither was he taken along-side the schooner, having produced the proper papers. DASHWOOD BACON.

WE whose names are hereunder mentioned, from our personal knowledge of Mr. Bacon, as a Gentleman and Man of Honour, are convinced he would not sign to any thing that was not strictly true.——And we do further aver on our Honor, that the shallop was not brought along-side, or detained longer than is usual in examining vessels.

JOHN DOWSON, Master.
JOHN BIRTWHISTLE, Surgeon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, Dominica.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.
Ship Grace, F. M'Causland, Ditto.
Ship Pomona, J. Green, Ditto.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Ditto.
Brig Industry, J. Proctor, Bristol.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Madeira.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Mitchell, Virginia.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, New York.
Sch. Hawk, B. West, St. Lucia.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Jamaica.
Brig King George, R. Shewell Ditto.
Ship Joseph, J. Crew, Newfoundland.
Ship Pomona, J. Green, London.
Brig Dove, J. Lockton, Montserrat.

CLEARED.

Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, Grenades.
Sch. Happy Return, T. Boyle, Ditto.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. England.
Ship America, G. Ord, Ferrol.
Sch. Betsy, E. Rogers, Salem, N. England.
Brig Devonshire, P. Bell, Lancaster.
Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Island.
Sloop Betsey, V. Whiteman, Ditto.
Ship James & Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Sch. Polly, J. Allen, North-Carolina.
Sloop Robert, J. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Speedwell, E. Hare, New-Jersey.

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 *acres of very valuable* LAND, *lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the fork of Susquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Augusta) the county town of Northumberland; which from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent, surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a limestone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs besides the different branches of Chillisquake creek, on one of which (near the center of the tract) is a very good mill seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the east and 7 or 8 miles from the west branch of that river. To the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract is accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water. A plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to* SAMUEL HUNTER, *Esq; at Sunbury, who is authorised to agree with any persons inclining to purchase, or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it altogether, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.*

A Plantation, containing 276 *acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, and about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream: At least* 30 *or* 40 *acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber. It's convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehannah renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase may apply to Mr.* FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.*

A Plantation containing 185 *and* 3-*qrs. acres of land, on Tussey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about* 25 *acres of cleared land.*

Also several very valuable improved lots adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn and a still-house built over a fine spring.

For terms of said Lots and Lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Esquires, in Bedford, or to the Proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.*

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Junior.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 1st day of May next, if not sold before by private sale,

A LARGE commodious three story brick house, well finished, in Plumb-street, a little above Third-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in front seventeen feet, and in depth twenty-two feet, the lot eighteen feet and a half by ninety feet, subject to a ground rent of Three Pounds Five Shillings, currency, per annum, adjoining land of ELLIS PRICE, deceased, and others. The house is insured and in good order. For terms apply to WILLIAM SINGLETON, on the premises.

N. B. The reason of his selling the above house, is that he intends shortly to leave this city.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

On Wednesday night last, in Third-street, A SURTOUT COAT. The owner, by applying to JOSIAH COATES, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST between Philadelphia, and the Blue Bell on this side Derby, on Saturday the 18th instant, (March) a silver WATCH, maker's name Henry Tristram, Tamworth; it has on the back of the outside case a single cypher, I. P. a steel chain with links, two small rings to the swivel and two to the key and seal; it has a steel key, a plated swivel seal, and a glass in imitation of a cornelian stone. Any one that has found the same, and will bring it to the Printer, or to JOHN PERKINS in Fifth-street, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. All watch-makers are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday night the 12th inst. (March) a certain LAMBERT FLOWERS, about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, yellow hair and white eye-brows; had on when he went away, a light red surtout, a pretty good hat cocked behind, which he wears pretty much over his eyes, a pair of sky coloured blue breeches about half worn, a new pair of large rib'd stockings, new leather shoes, and large white metal buckles. He stole a sorrel HORSE, about sixteen hands high, with a star in his forehead as big as a dollar, about five years of age, branded on the off buttock with an A. a thin looking horse, trots rough and gallops very high. He also took with him a new gun with a yellow stock. Whoever takes up and secures said LAMBERT FLOWERS, so that he may be brought to justice and the horse may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near Whitechapel Church and near the head of Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, Maryland.

NEHEMIAH ANDREW.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Wells, in Upper Dublin, two certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Upper Dublin aforesaid, one of them containing —acres; bounded by land of Derrick Tyson, and Burke's land: The other of them containing 15 acres and 38 perches; bounded by land of Joseph Hubbs, Jacob Gubler, and others; with their respective improvements and appurtenances; late the estate of Valentine Puff, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Cheltenham, about two miles from Webb's tavern, in Abington, and at the junction of the White-marsh and Oxford Church roads, and on the westerly side of the Lime-kiln road, two tracts or pieces of land, with the appurtenances; one of them containing 16 acres and a quarter: The other of them containing 12 acres; late the estate of a certain Christian Edel, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, at the house of George Losh, in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, situate on the north easterly side of Germantown main street, in Germantownship, containing 6 acres and a quarter, bounded by land of George Bringhurst, John Bringhurst, George Donnahewer, John Eckstine, and others; a very pleasant situation; about one acre of very good orchard, a number of fruit trees of different kinds, an excellent piece of meadow, about an acre and a half of woodland; the whole in good repair; late the estate of Michael Brandson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET on Ground-rent,

AN improved Water Lot, 65 feet front, situated between Jeremiah Warder and Peter Knight's wharves, in the Northern Liberties. For terms apply to CALEB EMLEN.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north side of Walnut-street, a few doors below Second street, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE, wholesale and retail, the following valuable assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

The greatest part of which were imported in the ship Jamaica, from London, last December, and were publicly sold at the City Vendue-store, under the direction of the Committee, pursuant to the Association of the Congress,

SIXTY pieces of superfine BROADCLOTHS, consisting of a variety of the colours most commonly worn in this city; green, garnet, buff, white and pearl coloured cassimers; white and buff best silk breeches pieces; four thread worsted ditto, of black, buff and drab colours; crimson, blue and spotted silk feather velvets and serge-deroy, for linings of Gentlemens dress suits; buff cassimer, and India nankeen waistcoat patterns, beautifully worked in tambour, to a variety of patterns; a large quantity of embroidered buttons, elegantly worked in gold and silver, pearl and spangle; broad and narrow lap gold and silver basket and gold and silver spangled buttons; polished steel ditto, with plain or pierced borders and white or yellow rims; rattinets, brown hollands, death head and basket buttons, knee garters; black and buff vest buttons in bags, 24 dozen; India nankens; best scarf and nankeen cotton twist; all silk and silk and cotton ditto, mottled purposely for spotted velvets.

Also the following

MANCHESTER GOODS, viz.

White jeans, dyed jeanets, pillow fustians, broad and narrow corded dimities, spotted velvets and thicksets; blue, black, pearl, olive and drab coloured thread and cotton, and all cotton corderoys and corderets; dennets and cordets; new fashioned goods, calculated for summer wear; printed jeans, and a few patterns of waistcoats stamped on fine jeans, in imitation of tambour; very fine white Russia drillings; Quakers best black paduasoys, and part of a piece of beautiful clear white whole sattin. Six months credit will be given for the cloths, at the prices affixed in the pattern card, with a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt pay, but cash will be expected from every purchaser of the other goods.

TO BE SOLD BY

BAYNTON AND MORGAN,

A FEW hogsheads of best muscovado Sugars.
Choice Lisbon Wine in quarter casks.
Coffee in tierces and bags. Geneva in cases.
Brandy in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.
Fifty groce of Playing Cards.
Womens Stuff Shoes, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. per pair.
A small quantity of Jamaica Spirit, of five years, ten years, and fifteen years old.
Excellent Port Wine by the dozen.
And all kinds of Groceries.

N. B. They put up Sea Stores, of every kind, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in Somerset county, Maryland, and within half a mile of Wicomoco River, containing about 560 acres; about 200 acres of said land are cleared and cultivated, which produce corn, wheat and tobacco exceedingly well. There are on one part of said plantation, a small brick dwelling-house, 30 feet by 16, a sawed log quarter, with several other necessary houses; also a valuable orchard: On another part is a small boarded dwelling house 20 feet by 16, with several other small houses. Several of the buildings are out of repair, but may be rectified at a trifling expence. There are also about 30 or 40 acres chiefly cut down and ditched, and may be made into excellent meadow. The woodland is low, well timbered, and hath great conveniences for draining. The purchaser may have any reasonable indulgence for the money, with giving bond on interest and approved security. Further terms may be known by applying to WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq; on Pocomoke River, Worcester County; Mr. JOHN SHIRRIFF, merchant, in Princess Anne Town, or the subscriber,

WILLIAM DAVIS ALLEN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

As an OVERSEER,

A SINGLE MAN, about forty years of age, who has been twenty years at the business of Farming and Grazing in Old England, and five years as an overseer about twenty miles from Philadelphia. He can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1775.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED a few days ago, from the Commons, a dark brindled COW, marked on one horn W. and on the other T. has some white in her face. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber shall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM TURNER.

March 22, 1775.

WAS left with the subscriber, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in New-Jersey, by one RICHARD SHEE, a sorrel Horse, and a Saddle. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold for the same in six days after date.

WILLIAM ELDRIGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A REMARKABLE fine breeding MARE, half blooded, inferior to none of that blood in America. She is a fine bright bay, well marked, fifteen hands three inches high, and is remarkable for her moving and carriage either in harness or under the saddle; she is now with foal by that famous horse Lofty, imported from England by Mr. John Allin, and is known to be as well bred a horse as ever was imported into any part of America. The mare is from the first rate horse ever imported to America, and a pedigree of which will be given with her: She will foal about the middle of April. Enquire of Joseph Fox, black-smith and farrier, in Seventh-street, Philadelphia.

Also to be sold a genteel Horse, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, paces well and goes well in a carriage; any Lady may ride him safe as he is a good tempered horse.

N. B. Said Fox has began to cut horses for the summer as usual, and has provided pasture for such horses as may be entrusted to his care.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE time of a stout, able, young man, having about two years to serve, fit for any hard labour; also a house in Fifth-street, the corner of Walnut-street, 20 feet front, and 109 feet deep. It now lets at £.20 per year, subject to a ground-rent of £.7 per year. Apply to

WILLIAM WESTON.

WAS hired from the subscriber, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots all, has white feet behind, which had no shoes on them, a white nose and a large knot in his tail; almost a new saddle with blue saddle cloths and red binding. The person who hired the above horse, is a young man, about five feet, eight or nine inches high, had on a white cloth short coat, pinchbeck buckles in his shoes, a pair of plated spurs and a new cowskin, said he was under clerk to Mr. Chew, and that he was going to Chester about his business; last Wednesday morning he was seen at Samuel Rayn's, Tavern-keeper on the Passyunk road, with a brace of pistols by his side. FIVE POUNDS for the man, and TWENTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and reasonable charges paid, by me

WILLIAM WESTON.

Harford County, Maryland, March 21, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday night last, two Irish servant men, one of them named PATRICK TWOMEY, about eighteen years old, five feet five or six inches high, with short light hair; had on when he went away, a light grey coat with a red flannel cape, and trimmed with metal buttons, jacket and breeches of the same, with the same buttons, a light grey bearskin surtout with a red flannel cape, two white dowlas shirts, yarn and thread stockings, and good shoes tied with strings. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, about five feet four inches high, well set, a down look; had on a light coloured fearnought jacket, white kersey breeches, old oznabrig shirt, white knit yarn stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and a small felt hat: They took with them many cloaths unknown, and it is likely they will change their dress and names, as they are artful chaps. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if ten miles from home, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above Reward for each, paid by

JAMES GILES.
NATHAN GALLION.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT AWAY on the 14th and 15th inst. (March) from the subscribers plantations, near Popular Spring Chapel, on the upper part of Elkridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict servant Welchmen, viz. EVAN POWEL, a well set fellow, about five feet eight or ten inches high, about thirty-five years of age, wore short black hair; had on a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket with sleeves, a black flowered velvet ditto, an old castot hat, a pair of old leather breeches, grey yarn rib'd stockings, old nailed shoes with buckles, and an old Irish linen shirt. EVAN WILLIAMS, by trade a carpenter, a lusty well made fellow, five feet ten inches or six feet high, forty years of age or upwards, wore short grey hair; had on took with him, a coat and pair of breeches of dark mixed cloth, a swanskin lapel'd jacket, a pair of blue stockings with whire tops, a pair of brown and a pair of mixed rib'd ditto, two oznabrig shirts, two striped linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, a pair of shoes with large plated buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and brings home the said servants may receive, if taken ten miles from home, FOUR POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either of them; if twenty miles, EIGHT POUNDS; if forty miles, SIXTEEN POUNDS; and if sixty miles, the above Reward.

JOHN B. HOWARD.
V. D. HOWARD.

N. B All masters of vessels are forwarned taking them off at their peril.

MADEIRA and TENERIFFE WINES,

In PIPES and HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD BY

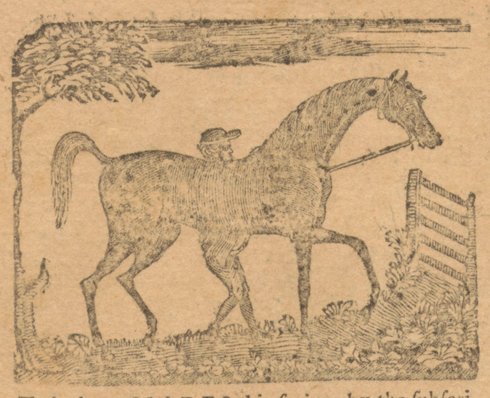
MICHAEL CONNER.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning about eight o'clock from the subscriber, living in Third-street, Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, he is a short thin set fellow, speaks very bad English, of a black complection, wears his own hair of a black colour, sometimes tied behind: Had on and took with him when he went away, a dark blue coat, double breasted, with brass buttons, also a blue under jacket, an orange coloured surtout, with white metal buttons, one pair of brown fustian breeches, one pair of nankeen ditto, good shoes and stockings, and as he has took with him sundry changes of cloathes, he will certainly change his apparel. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN RASER.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.



To be let to MARES this spring, by the subscriber at Christiana Bridge, the famous grey Horse

BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horse ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horse Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is sixteen hands high, covered last season at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts superior to any on the continent; he will cover at so low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the season. Good pasture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's most humble servant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

N. B. He is to stand two days each week at Newark.

THE BEAUTIFUL ELEGANT HORSE

CREOLE,

A FULL blood, imported from Old England, fifteen hands high, a fine black, with a star, and one hind foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the saddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts for either turf or saddle as any horse in this country, will cover mares this season, for THIRTY SHILLINGS each mare, at PRIESTLY's Stables, in the borough of Bristol.——Good care will be taken of mares.

The reputed, thorough bred Running Horse

TRUE BRITON,

Which formerly belonged to ANTHONY WATERS, but now the property of the subscriber,

IS in excellent order, and sound, and will cover mares this season until the first of August next, at the stable of John Dickinson, in Salem, West New-Jersey, at the low rate of Fifty Shillings cash the season, or Three Pounds credit until the first day of January next, and privilege of making choice at the expiration of the season, whether to have their mares insured at Five Pounds Eight Shillings, or to pay as above, with a proviso that they bring their mares regularly, and appear at said Dickenson's on the first, second or third days of August next, to give an account whether they insure or pay by the season. Said horse was never before known to cover under Three Pounds the season certain, and for most part of his time at almost double that sum. He is a beautiful dark bay, stout and neat made; as he is a noted horse in most parts of the continent, it is needless to make mention of his blood or performances, as they are allowed by the best judges to be equal, if not preferable, to any horse in America. His last spring colts sell commonly from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, and upwards, and some are held at the rate of One Hundred Pounds each.

At the same place is to be kept, a curious English DRAY HORSE, for those who choose to breed draft horses, of which the Public shall have a more particular account in a future advertisement. Mares that are sent before the grass is fit, may be provided with green rye, which is excellent pasture, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and proper attendance will be provided by

DAVID HENRY.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this season, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Three Pounds the season and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this spring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Elquire's bay horse Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miss Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Tasker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good grass at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Chester County, March 13, 1775.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the 5th day of April next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Bradford, containing about 32 acres of excellent land, about 20 acres thereof cleared, the other well timbered, with a good two story log house, a well of water at the door, a log barn almost new, and other out-houses; fit and convenient for a tradesman. Due attendance, and credit for one half of the purchase money, will be given by

CHARLES RYANT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public, that he was seized with pains in the stomach, dizziness of the head, fever, and shortness of breath, to that degree he was not able to sleep, or get any rest, by taking one bottle of Doctor GEORGE WEED's *Tinctura Amara*, and one bottle of his Essence of Tar, he received such great benefit from those medicines that he recovered his health, and is able to go about his business as usual, is certified by

SAMUEL HALLO.

TO BE LET,

For one or more years, as may best suit,

A NOTED TAVERN at the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county: It is an exceeding good stand for said business, has five rooms on a floor, good cellars, kitchen, stables and other out-houses, a large and good bearing orchard, and an exceeding good eight acre meadow lot contiguous thereto; formerly occupied by Mr. Gilbert Banrow. For terms apply to

JAMES M'DONOUGH, Sen.

LINEN PRINTING,

In all its Branches, performed by the Subscribers, at their Manufactory, near the Three-Mile Stone, on Germantown Road,

WHERE Ladies may have linens and muslins of all kinds printed for gowns, curtains, carpets, bed furniture, chair bottoms, covers for dressing-tables, handkerchiefs, and shapes for men's waistcoats, all done of the most durable colours: Any Lady having patterns of her own, which she may particularly fancy, may have them done, tho' but for a single gown. As the subscribers have been at great expence in bringing this manufactory to America, they hope they shall meet with encouragement, as the prices they print for will make what they do come considerably cheaper than what comes from Europe, and as they are willing to perpetuate the business in this country by taking apprentices at reasonable premiums.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

N. B. One of the subscribers will attend every Wednesday and Saturday, from eleven o'clock 'til two, (in order to receive what Goods they may be favoured with and to shew their patterns) at Mrs. Kreider's, at the Golden Swan in Third-street.

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun-flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Chesnut-street, hath for SALE,

A FEW DRY GOODS, consisting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for house entries and malsters use; English bed ticking, white and brown Russia drilling, fine white Russia sheeting, cotton checks and stripes; printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture; black paduasoy, and mantuas of good colours; silk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorseteens; fine long broad, and clear lawns; long broad lawn red and blue printed handkerchiefs; Leghorn hats, wool cards, brass candlesticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, English quills and letter paper, &c. Also a few hogsheads and quarter casks of Madeira wine; Jamaica spirit, muscovado sugar in barrels, pepper, allspice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allum, new chocolate and old coffee, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of Carlisle, on the 20th day of April next,

A PATENTED Tract of very valuable land, well timbered, situate in Hopewell Township, in Cumberland County, containing 322 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Esq; and others, within a few miles of Shippensburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's land, being part of the estate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceased. One third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, another third on the first day of May 1776, and one other third on the 1st day of May 1777, with interest from the sale.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN,
} Executors.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

At the corner of Petti's Alley, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia,

TEN thousand feet of Mahogany, in logs, plank and boards; twenty thousand feet of Walnut plank and boards; a very large quantity of seasoned bedstead stuff, and half-inch poplar and gum boards; four inch and two inch poplar, oak and ash plank; red cedar coffin boards; rule joint stuff, chair pannel boards, and inch maple boards; sacking bottoms; bedstead screws; also a large quantity of cheese, &c.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday morning, the 7th day of March instant, an Irish servant LAD, named MICHAEL M'GOWAN, about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, with a round flat face, grey eyes, bushy hair tied behind and curled at the sides: Carried with him, a suit of brown superfine cloaths with mohair buttons, a blue coating surtout with a crimson-velvet cape, a pair of buckskin breeches, and six shirts. He is rather clumsily made for his height, and may be known to have been lately from Ireland by his manner of speaking; he is extremely artful and plausible, commonly smiles when he speaks, and it is thought will endeavour to forge a pass. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him, to the subscribers, shall have the above Reward, paid by

BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

N. B. It is imagined the above servant is skulking near this town, therefore any person discovered to harbour him, will be prosecuted. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th of February, an Irish servant lad, named EDWARD SHANNAHON, by trade a barber, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, short dark brown hair, has a very poor delivery, and looks very surly when asked a question, is a little pockmarked, has a cut in the middle of his forehead, and a down look, came in last fall with Captain BRICE; had on when he went away, a white cloth coatee, with brass buttons, lined through with white shalloon, an old brown cloth jacket, black stocking breeches, light blue ribbed worsted stockings, half worn shoes, a pair of large plated buckles, new white shirt, a black handkerchief round his neck, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion. Whoever will apprehend the said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

BRYAN O'HARA.

N. B Any person harbouring or concealing him, shall suffer the utmost rigor of the law.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO likely young NEGRO MEN, that understand all sorts of country work, have had the small pox and measles, and can be well recommended for their honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 9th instant (March) from the subscriber, living at Raccoon Bridge, on Salem road, in Glouceſter county, an Irish servant man, named MATTHIAS CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long black hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a pretty much worn hat, an half worn snuff coloured cloth coat, and lapelled waistcoat of a whitish colour, blue knit or wove breeches, and new shoes; he has also taken with him a good fowling-piece, and various cloaths and linen: He has very much of the brogue in his speech. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by PETER GEYER.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, and sundry well improved lots, containing about six acres of land, in Frederick-town, Cæcil county, Maryland; late the property of Thomas Williams, deceased; it is now under lease to Messrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at 30l. per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the improvements and goodness of the situation for a store, are too well known to need any description.

Also a House in Philadelphia, late in the possession of Mr. Mark Freeman, merchant, near Walnut-street, fronting on front and Water-streets.—For terms apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and Co. who will treat for, and give indisputable titles to the same.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his Warehouse in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a few doors above the Black Horse, a large and general assortment of country made EARTHEN WARE, which he will sell for cash or short credit.—Orders from country store-keepers, &c. will be gratefully complied with at the shortest notice, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All those who are indebted to said Standley, are desired to make immediate payment.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MARTIN,

UPHOLSTERER, next door to the City Vendue-store, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

PART of his Stock and Household Furniture, consisting of twelve stuffed back and seat chairs, three sofas and three easy chairs in canvas, six mahogany Gothic back chairs covered with hair cloth and brass nailed, one French elbow ditto, two four feet dining tables, a handsome Pembroke ditto, six neat mahogany chair frames, a pair of handsome hand-irons, some trimmings, &c. &c.—He returns his unfeigned thanks to his numerous employers; and as he intends leaving this city, begs leave to recommend CHARLES JAFFREY, who continues in the house, as a person fit and capable to succeed him in his business, which, if approved of, will lay a further obligation on the Public's greatly obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM MARTIN.

N. B. Said MARTIN requests those who stand indebted to him to pay, and those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he is rendered incapable of following the Hatters business as usual, by reason of much affliction and loss; he therefore flatters himself that the humane inhabitants of this city will be pleased to favour him with their custom in the Haberdashery business, as he intends to follow cleaning, colouring and dressing old hats, also binding, looping and lacing Gentlemens hats. All those that are pleased to encourage this business, will confer the greatest obligations on their very humble servant,

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. The Millener and Mantau-making business is carried on as usual, by JANE MURDOCH, in Front-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER,

At the above Bleachfield,

WILL immediately begin to whiten all sorts of plain linen, yard wide and under widths not exceeding 1000 reed, at 4d. per yard, 1000 reed at 5d. per yard, and all above at 6d. per yard; huckabacks and coarse diapers, at 4d. per yard; fine diapers at 5d. per yard. Russia twills and sheetings will be bleached for merchants at 4d. per yard, and dressed and lapped equal to any imported at 6d. per piece. Linen yarn and thread whitened at 1s. per lb. no less quantity than 10 lb. will be received. Cotton whitened at 10d. per lb. and cotton stockings at 4d. per pair.

Families who have sheets or table linen stained or discoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate price.

GOODS for said Bleachfield are received by the following Gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, below the Drawbridge, Mr. William Shute, tallow-chandler, at the New-Market, and Mr. John Green, merchant, near the upper end of Second-street; Mrs. DAVIS, at the new Rising Sun on Germantown Road, and John Hunter at the Bleachfield; at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Advertiser presents his grateful thanks to those who were pleased to favour him with their custom last summer, and he earnestly solicits the future favours of them and the Public in general; and although the smallness of his business last year occasioned him to be a considerable loser, yet he is not thereby intimidated from prosecuting a business that is so principal a branch of the linen manufactory, but still hopes that his knowledge of the business and strict application thereto, will enable him to finish every article intrusted to him, in such a manner as will gain him the most generous encouragement from the Public.

WANTED, a man who has been employed in bleaching either in Ireland or Scotland.

*** Said HUNTER will also attend himself at George Zeller's, inn-keeper, at the Germantown Stage the corner of Cherry-alley and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Saturday, to receive and give receipts for Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE,

A BRICK House and Kitchen, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in Philadelphia; the house is three stories, and the Kitchen two stories and a half, the lot 20 feet front by 51 feet deep, cellars under the whole, now in the occupation of the Widow Humphreys; subject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. For terms apply to JACOB RABSOM, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets.

JOHN ACKEROYD,

At his store in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, is now opening the remainder of his GOODS, imported in the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, amongst which are the following articles,

FINE and second 7-4 broadcloths, yard wide forest cloths and plains, beaver hunters, lambskins, cassimers and German serges, rattinets, shalloons, plain and figured callimancoes, durants and tammies of almost every colour, hair and worsted plushes, worsted barrogans, plain and corded fastings, cotton velvets, velverets, fattinets, thicksets, jeans, fustians, 3-4 cotton drabs, Dutch and Italian cords; half yard and yard wide corded, flowered and bordered dimothies; yard and 9-8 wide Marseilles quiltings; 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; white and brown Russia and Irish sheetings, white and brown drillings, Ravens duck, striped cotton and linen hollands; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; together with a quantity of Queen's ware, of an excellent quality, to be sold cheap for cash only.

The importation of Goods from Britain being stopped, obliges the said ACKEROYD to dispose of his stock on hand and return to England as soon as he can; he therefore requests that all accounts past due to him, may be balanced as soon as possible.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of February last, from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, an English servant woman named ANN BURDON, about 22 years old, lusty and full faced, with brown hair; had on and took with her when she went away, a striped lincey petticoat and jacket, a pair of mens shoes and a pair of yarn stockings; she likewise had three aprons, two of them rapping and the other check. Any person that will take up the said servant woman and secure her in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the county, if out of the county THIRTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN COLLINS.

Trenton, March 1, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, a certain DANIEL MURRIN, a native of Ireland, by trade a butcher, with a sum of money that he was intrusted with: He is about five feet high, well set, with black hair commonly club'd; took with him a light coloured cloth coat with wooden buttons, a cotton velvet jacket, and leather breeches; a claret coloured coat and scarlet jacket, two new check shirts and one white one, a silver watch, a pair of silver buckles, and a pair of square plated buckles in his shoes. Any person securing said MURRIN, so that I may have my property again, shall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM SMITH.

RUSSIA IRON,

A FEW tons of excellent quality, in broad bars suitable for cart tire; also a few coils of running and standing RIGGING, and a CABLE of 13 inches, to be sold by

JOHN PRINGLE,

At Captain LAKE's, near the New-Market, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indentures of a Dutch Girl, about fourteen years of age, who has four years to serve. Her master having quit house-keeping she is sold for want of employ. Enquire of SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling business for some years past for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened said business in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, where he intends carrying it on in the most extensive manner; and as said Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular study to serve his customers with the greatest care and punctuality, and their favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of vessels and country store-keepers shall be supplied on the shortest notice.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 7th of February last, from the subscriber, living in Newcastle county, an indented servant man named THOMAS M'DERMALD; he came from Ireland with Capt. M'Cutcheon in the year 1772, and has since had for masters James Ray, Joshua Jackson, John Dickson, Peter Robinson, and the subscriber, and has been in Philadelphia gaol: He is about five feet four or five inches high, red faced, and his nose turns up; had on a thick black and white mixed jacket, with no collar and neither hemmed nor bound round the neck, the sleeves blacker than the body, long trowsers of the same, black stockings, and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH OGLE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3*d*, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 21st of November, last, a Negro Boy named CATO, about four feet seven or eight inches high, strong and well made; had on when he went away, a scarlet coattee, a superfine purple jacket, and a small hat. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him home, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A large and compleat assortment, of five and six-quarter fine, superfine, middling and course, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be sold on the lowest terms, at his house in Second-street, near Spruce-street, Philadelphia.

MILLERS and others, that are not well acquainted with Boulting Cloths, may depend on being supplied with the best in quality, and directions how to affix them on the reels. A reasonable discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 179.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 27.

SATURDAY Se'enight the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to Monday the firſt day of May next. During the ſeſſion the following acts were paſſed, viz.

A Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act for erecting a new gaol, work-houſe, and houſe of correction in the city of Philadelphia."

A Supplement to the act entitled "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

A Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act for acknowledging and recording of deeds."

An Act for the relief of two inſolvent debtors, languiſhing priſoners in the gaol of Philadelphia county, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons.

An Act to enable the Truſtees therein mentioned to ſell and diſpoſe of a certain tract of land, and to apply the monies ariſing therefrom to the uſe of the Low Dutch Reformed Congregation, or a religious ſociety of Chriſtians called Dutch Preſbyterians.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, intituled, "*An Act "for acknowledging and recording of deeds.*"

WHEREAS by the different and ſecret ways of conveying Lands, Tenements and Heriditaments, ſuch as are ill diſpoſed have in their power to commit frauds, by means whereof divers perſons may be injured in their purchaſes and mortgages by prior and ſecret conveyances, and fraudulent incumbrances: For Remedy whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the conſent and advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all Deeds and Conveyances, which, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall be made and executed within this province, of or concerning any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in this Province, or whereby the ſame may be any way affected in Law or Equity, ſhall be acknowledged by one of the Grantors or Bargainors, or proved by one or more of the ſubſcribing witneſſes to ſuch Deed, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or before one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas of the county where the lands conveyed lie, and ſhall be recorded in the Office for recording of Deeds in the county where ſuch Lands or Hereditaments are lying and being, within ſix months after the execution of ſuch Deeds or Conveyances; and that every ſuch Deed and Conveyance, that ſhall at any time after the publication hereof be made and executed, and which ſhall not be proved and recorded as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged fraudulent, and void againſt any ſubſequent purchaſer or mortgagee for valuable conſideration, unleſs ſuch Deed or Conveyance be recorded as aforeſaid, before the proving and recording of the Deed or Conveyance under which ſuch ſubſequent purchaſer or mortagee ſhall claim.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Deeds and Conveyances, which ſhall be made and executed out of this Province, after the publication of this act, and acknowledged or proved in manner as directed by the laws heretofore for that purpoſe made, or proved by one or more of the ſubſcribing witneſſes, before any Supreme Judge of this province, ſhall be recorded in the Office for the recording of Deeds in the county where the Lands and Hereditaments ſpecified in ſuch Deed or Deeds do lie, within the ſpace of twelve months after the execution thereof, otherwiſe every ſuch Deed or Conveyance ſhall be adjudged fraudulent, and void againſt any ſubſequent purchaſer or mortgagee for valuable conſideration, unleſs ſuch Deed or Conveyance be recorded as aforeſaid, before the proving and recording of the Deed or Conveyance under which ſuch ſubſequent purchaſer or mortagee ſhall claim.

Provided always, And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall not extend to any Leaſe not exceeding twenty-one years, where the actual poſſeſſion and occupation go along with the Leaſe, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas there is no proviſion made by the act to which this is a ſupplement, for the proving Deeds or Conveyances, where the Grantors and the Witneſſes are deceaſed: For Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the publication of this act, where the Grantors and Witneſſes of any Deed or Conveyance are deceaſed, or cannot be had, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or any Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas in the county where the lands lie, to take the examination of any Witneſs or Witneſſes, on oath or affirmations, to prove the hand-writing of ſuch deceaſed Witneſs or Witneſſes, or where ſuch proof cannot be had, then to prove the hand-writing of the Grantor or Grantors, which ſhall be certified by the Juſtice before whom ſuch proof ſhall be made, and ſuch Deed and Conveyance, being ſo proved, ſhall be recorded as is uſual in other caſes directed by the ſaid act.

And whereas the fees for recording Deeds and other Conveyances, as ſettled by the laws now in force, are not equal to the truſt, Labour and expence of the officers: *Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the publication of this act, the ſaid Recorders, and the Maſter of the Rolls Office, reſpectively, ſhall have and receive for recording, and for copying or exemplifying all laws, Deeds, Conveyances and Writings, entered in the ſaid office, *Three Farthings* for every line containing not leſs than twelve words; and for every ſearch *One Shilling*; and for every acknowledging ſatisfaction in the margin of a mortgage, recorded as aforeſaid, *One Shilling*; and ſhall have and receive for affixing the Seal to every exemplification, *One Shilling and Six-pence*; and for the Seal of Office, and Indorſement of Certificate on each Deed acknowledged, and his hand thereto, *One Shilling and Six-pence*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Recorder of Deeds in this Province ſhall keep a fair book, in which he ſhall immediately make an entry of every Deed or Writing brought into his Office to be recorded, mentioning therein the date, the parties, and the place where the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, granted or conveyed by the ſaid Deed or Writing, are ſituate, dating the ſame entry on the day in which ſuch Deed or Writing was brought into his Office, and ſhall record all ſuch Deeds and Writings in regular ſucceſſion, according to their priority of time in being brought into the ſaid Office; and ſhall alſo immediately give a receipt to the perſon bringing ſuch Deed or Writing to be recorded, bearing date on the ſame day with the entry, containing the abſtract aforeſaid; for which entry and receipt he ſhall take or receive no fee or reward whatever. And if any Recorder of Deeds within this province ſhall record any Deed or Writing before another firſt brought into his Office to be recorded, or in any other manner than is herein directed, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to make ſuch an entry, or to give ſuch a receipt, as is herein before directed, or ſhall directly or indirectly take or receive any fee or reward for ſuch entry and receipt, or either of them, he ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, *One Hundred Pounds*, lawful money of this province: one half to the Governor, for the ſupport of Government, and the other half to him or them that ſhall ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in any Court of Record within this province, by action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Recorders of Deeds of the ſeveral Counties of this Province ſhall, on or before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, become bound to the Governor of this Province for the time being in bonds, with one or more ſufficient Securities, as follows, *to wit*.

The Recorder for the County of *Philadelphia* in the Sum of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Bucks* in the Sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Cheſter* in the Sum of *Eight Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Lancaſter* in the Sum of *Eight Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *York* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Cumberland* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Berks* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Northampton* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Bedford* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Northumberland* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Weſtmoreland* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

Which ſaid Bonds ſhall ſeverally be conditioned for the true and faithful execution of their reſpective Offices; and for delivering up the Records and other Writings, belonging to the ſaid reſpective Offices, whole, ſafe and undefaced, to their Succeſſors in Office; which ſaid reſpective Bonds ſhall be filed in the Secretary's Office, and there be ſafely kept, in order to be made uſe of for making ſatisfaction to the parties that ſhall be demnified or aggrieved in the ſame manner as the Bonds given by the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties are by Law directed to be made uſe of, ſued, proſecuted and applied.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act to which this is a Supplement, as relates to the fees to be taken by the ſeveral Recorders, and the ſecurities to be by them given, or is altered and ſupplied by this act, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be repealed, and made null and void.

PASSED *March* 18, 1775.

NEW-YORK, *March* 20.

Committee Chamber, March 16, 1775.

THE Committee met by adjournment this evening at the Exchange.

Mr. Lewis, from the Sub-Committee appointed to ſtate the caſe of Meſſrs. Robert Murray and John Murray, reſpecting their having landed goods from on board the ſhip Beulah, reported two letters from the Committee of Elizabeth-Town to this Committee, dated the 10th and 11th inſtant.

The ſaid Sub-Committee alſo reported a letter voluntarily produced to this Committee, at their meeting on the 13th inſtant, by Meſſieurs Murrays, in the following words,

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE *for the city and county of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been diſappointed in our deſign of reſhipping the cargo of the ſhip Beulah (lately arrived from London) in another bottom, by which we were great ſufferers, and though we then conceived that ſuch our deſign, if executed, would have been a compliance with the reſolution of the Congreſs, we acknowledge, that to alleviate in ſome meaſure the great loſs we ſuſtained, we have been induced to land a ſmall part of her cargo; and notwithſtanding we are perſuaded that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impoſſible, to obtain full and ſufficient evidence of the fact; and that the goods are ſecured in a place of ſafety, where they cannot be diſcovered; yet, upon mature reflection, and with a view to ſatisfy the public, and this Committee, as well as to prevent the trouble of any further enquiries upon this ſubject; we are led to make this declaration, and to acknowledge, that we are ſorry for the imprudent ſtep we have taken, and that we do condemn the ſame as an unjuſtifiable meaſure; and as a further proof of our willingneſs to conform to the reſolution of the Congreſs, as far as is now in our power, we do hereby engage to reſhip all the ſaid goods, according to the tenor of the aſſociation, and to give the Committee full and ſatisfactory proof thereof, within ſeven days from this time, dated 13th March, 1775,

ROBERT MURRAY.
JOHN MURRAY.

And that they did then offer to make a full and ample Confeſſion of every fact relative to the unloading goods from the Beulah, and to deliver to the Committee, at their then next meeting, a full ſtate of the caſe, under their oath and affirmation.

The ſaid Sub-Committee further report, That Meſſ. John and Robert Murray did accordingly deliver a ſtate of that tranſaction, which is in the words following, viz.

Inventory of GOODS taken out of the ſhip Beulah, at Sandy-Hook.

84 Bolts of Ruſſia duck.
20 Pieces Raven do.
240 Packs of Pins.
5 Bales of Pepper, 2 of which are in a hhd.
65 Bolts Ozenbrigs.
10 Pieces blue Strouds.
14 Pieces Iriſh Linen.
6 Pieces white Heſſen.
11 Do. Iriſh ſheeting.
1 Paper bnndle directed to Henry Van Vleeck.
1 Bundle ſtraw, ſuppoſed a Caſe Maker's Cuſhear.
1 Small box of books, papers, &c. directed to Samuel Kemble.
Some looſe books and paper.
Wrapper for the Strouds.
With wrappers for ſaid goods.

[*Then follow the depoſitions of John Murray and Robert Murray, purporting, that the above is a full, juſt and true inventory of all the goods which were lately taken out of the ſhip Beulah, at Sandy-Hook, &c.*]

The ſaid Sub-Committee further report, That the ſaid Meſſrs. Robert Murray, and John Murray, did write a letter to this Committee, accompanying the ſaid ſtate of the caſe; which letter is in the words following:

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE *for the City and County of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE annexed depoſitions contain as full and candid an account of the tranſaction relative to the landing the goods from the ſhip Beulah, as we are able to give; in the doing of which, we have ſtudied to give the Committee, and our fellow citizens, the utmoſt ſatisfaction we are capable of.

John Murray being obliged to go to Elizabethtown totake an inventory of the goods, found the

Committee sitting, received it to be his duty, as the goods were within their jurisdiction, to give them notice thereof, and to make a full acknowledgment to them; upon doing which, they took, with his consent, possession of the goods as mentioned in the affidavit.

We still declare our readiness to re-ship the said goods as nearly as is now in our power, agreeable to the tenor of the association, or to do otherwise with them, as the Committee of Elizabeth-town shall think proper to intimate or direct, and that we are also ready to give this Committee any further satisfaction respecting the said goods; that they may recommend. Being desirous further to testify the sense we have of the imprudent measures we have taken, as well as our concern for the trouble and uneasiness it has given our fellow-citizens, we would wish to make such further satisfaction to the Public, as might be most agreeable to them; and therefore do hereby chearfully engage to give the sum of two hundred pounds towards repairing the hospital in this city, lately destroyed by fire. We are, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your assured Friends,

ROBERT MURRAY,

JOHN MURRAY.

New-York, 15th March, 1775.

Which report being read, *Resolved*, That this Committee do approve thereof; and *Ordered*, That the same be published, agreeable to the directions of the 11th article of the association.

By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

SIR,

The following is the copy of a letter which was wrote by a Lady of New-York, to Capt. S——s, *and Capt.* M'D——l, *which you are requested to publish in your next paper.* B.

GENTLEMEN,

FULL of misery and anxiety at the prospect of measures, which are said to be meditated against my unfortunate husband and brother, I venture to take up my pen to ask your intercession to prevent an evil, which if brought upon them, must involve their innocent wives and helpless children in unspeakable distress, if not in ruin and destruction. At this moment my mind is overwhelmed with the reflexions of leaving forever my native country—my relations—my friends and acquaintances,—and this too just after we had been tossed about for several years by the winds of adversity, and encountered with anguish ond terror, the dangers of the ocean, to settle once more in my imagined peaceful and happy country; where I expected an end of all my sorrows, and to have found for the remaining eve of life, a haven of rest from the tempestuous storms of this troublesome world! But alas, how am I like to be disappointed! instead of meeting with peace and tranquility, we are to be banished with our children from these pleasing shores, and once more must commit ourselves, in the evening of our lives, with all our infirmities about us, to the boisterous ocean, and oftentimes still more boisterous winds of fortune. For humanity's sake, Gentlemen! interfere on this occasion; use your influence with the people, (for you have much among them) to prevail upon them to desist from so cruel, so unnecessary a measure; I call it unnecessary, because I am convinced the punishment they have already sustained, and will hereafter sustain in their cessation from trade, is abundantly sufficient to deter the most hardy from a similar step of imprudence. Did you know the pain and distress of mind, which they have felt upon this occasion; and did you consider the loss of esteem which they have sustained in the judgment of their fellow citizens—their loss of property, and as I mentioned before, the injury that will accrue to them by their suspension of trade, together with the circumstance that a second offender, with the example of punishment to the first before his eyes, will ever be the more severely dealt with on that account: I say, were these things properly considered by you, I have not the least doubt, but that you would judge their present punishment to be as full and ample satisfaction as the good of the public can be supposed to call for. With these sentiments therefore, Gentlemen, for justice sake, for the sake of the numerous innocents connected with them, use that active influence, to prevent the proposed measures which is the duty, and I hope will be the conduct of every humane person. Let it never be said, that men who have for half the course of their lives very considerably employed themselves in successfully promoting the trade and public welfare of this province, should have their thousand acts of merit all cancelled and forgotten in the unmeasurable punishment of one offence. If we frail creatures mark iniquity with such exactness, how can we ever look up for pardon for our numerous offences to that Being who has said, *Blessed is the merciful, for they shall receive mercy? If you forgive not men their Trespasses, neither will your father forgive you your trespasses*; and who hath directed us to pray to him *for forgiveness of our offences, as we forgive them that offend against us.* How beautiful to this purpose is that prayer of Pope,

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

That these things may be so solemnly considered, and so sincerely laid to heart by you, as to produce that active influence, which I know will be successful if used, is the ardent and cordial wish of YOUR AFFLICTED FRIEND.

New-York, March 20, 1775.

Just Published, Price Three Shillings,

By SAMUEL DELLAP,

THE Letters of ABELARD and ELOISA. To which is prefixed a particular account of their lives, amours and misfortunes: By the late JOHN HUGHS, Esq; To which is now first added, the poem of Eloisa to Abelard, by Mr. POPE, embellished with a neat copperplate frontispiece,—These letters are well known to be genuine pieces, occasioned by an amour which had very extraordinary consequence and made a great noise at the time when it happened, being between two of the most distinguished persons of that age, who were remarkable for their genius and learning as well as by a most extravagant passion for each other, are every where full of the sentiments of the heart (not to be imitated in a feigned story) and touches of nature much more moving than any which can flow from the pen of a writer of Novels, or enter into the imagination of any who had not felt the like emotions and distress—The great calamities of his life took their rise from an unhappy indulgence of a criminal passion, and giving himself a loose to unwarrantable pleasures; after this he was perpetually involved in sorrow and distress, and in vain sought for ease and quiet in a monastick life.—To be sold by Mr. William Woodhouse, bookseller in Front-street, near Chesnut street, Messrs. Furman and Hunt, Merchants, Trenton, Mr. Jacob Hyer, Princeton, and Mr. David Nelson, Merchant in Wilmington.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas and *Jonathan Penrose*,

On SOCIETY-HILL,

BRISTOL BEER, in hampers; a few crates of QUART BOTTLES; SHEATHING PAPER and NAILS.

PLUNKET FLEESON,

UPHOLSTERER,

At the corner of Fourth and Chesnut-streets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholsterers Business in the most fashionable and useful manner; and as he flatters himself he has been as successful as any of the business here in giving satisfaction to his employers for many years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in the utmost endeavours to oblige them, and others who may favour him with their commands, by due care and on the most reasonable terms.

He likewise continues to make and prepare

DRUMS and COLOURS,

And other Military Instruments, of the most approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any distant orders with all possible dispatch.

The Upholsterers Business is at present carried on by PLUNKET FLEESON and SON.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

WHEREAS the partnership of BRYAN and PICKERING, Joiners, is dissolved, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment to BRYAN and PICKERING, so that they may be enabled to discharge the debts against said partnership. PICKERING continues in the shop in Water-street.

N. B. THOMAS BRYAN hath removed from the shop in Water-street, and continues the Cabinet and Chair-making business on the east side of Front-street, the second door below Race-street.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on Tuesday the 7th inst. (February) out of the subscriber's house in Cherry Alley, a silver WATCH, with double cases, and a silver cap over the works; maker's name William Finch, Halifax, No. 1477. Whoever will bring said Watch to the subscriber, and inform of the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted, shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Watch only, paid by

JOHN SANDOZ.

January 27, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, (JOHN JACK) in Chambers town, Cumberland county, an Irish servant man named GARRAT BURN, about forty-five years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, with short grey hair; had on when he went away, a blue surtout coat, flannel jacket, buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, brown leggings, middling good shoes, and steel buckles. He took with him a sorrel Horse, about fifteen hands high, can both pace and trot, has three white spots on his forehead, and was newly shod before. It is supposed (as he is a great rogue) that he will either sell or exchange the said horse. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and horse, so that the owners may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or for the Horse alone EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JACK,

EBENEZER BRADY.

N B. Said servant had a yoke on, and took with him an old saddle and blind bridle.

TO BE SOLD BY

DOCTOR DAY,

In Vine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

THE right and genuine Scotch Pills, at Eighteen Shillings per dozen Boxes; he hath also by him a seldom or never failing bottle of drops for the asthma or consumption, price One Dollar: He continues selling his seldom or never failing pills for the ague, rheumatics, or scurvy in the blood, and many other disorders.

February 8, 1775.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, in the Garrison Forest, near Baltimore, a convict servant man, named BENJAMIN THORP, a taylor and stay-maker by trade, about 34 years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, short brown hair, has a remarkable scar on his right cheek, which he says was burnt, about as big as a penny; the little finger on his left hand stands crooked; had on and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket of the same, with silver twist run down before, good buckskin breeches, ribbed stockings, and two pair of good shoes, one Holland shirt, one oznabrug ditto, and a half worn coarse hat with black binding round the brim: It is thought he has forged a pass, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, if 100 miles from home FIVE POUNDS, if 200 miles TEN POUNDS, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, and if 400 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

WILLIAM COCKEY.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE brick House, situate on the corner of Bridge-street and Front-street, in Baltimore town, near the upper bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms and a passage on the first floor, two convenient lodging and one large assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchen and smoke-house, a large stable, yard, and garden; the whole in good repair; suitable for an Innholder, or any other public business. Any person inclining to rent, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber. JOHN GRIFFITH.

PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY,

For raising 360l. toward finishing a Bridge over PICKERING CREEK.

THE Managers of said Lottery are sorry they are obliged to inform the few adventurers who have thought the scheme worthy of encouragement, that after using their utmost industry to dispose of the tickets in said Lotrery, they find so many yet on hand as renders it impossible for them to draw upon such principles as would answer the end proposed: And the impatience of the adventurers, together with the little encouragement given of ever selling the remainder, has induced them thus publicly to notify those who have purchased and paid for tickets, to return them to the persons of whom they bought and receive back their money.

Plumstead, in Bucks County, Dec. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS GEORGE HUGHES, Jun. late of Plumstead, in Bucks county aforesaid, has obtained of me the subscriber four bonds, for the payment of 120l. dated on or about the first of May, 1773, the first whereof becomes payable, for 30l. with one years interest, on the first of May, 1775; the second, with two years interest, payable the first of May, 1776; the third, with three years interest, payable the first of May, 1777; and the fourth and last, with four years interest, payable on the first of May, 1778: And whereas the said four bonds, for 30l. each, with interest, were given by me for a piece of land, lying partly in Plumstead and partly in Tinnicum, in said county, for which the said George Hughes cannot give a good title, free from all incumbrances, according to his agreement with me; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until the said piece of land is made free and clear to me from all incumbrances.

JOHN HART.

Limestone Run, Jan. 17, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the west branch of Susquehanna river, about twelve miles above Shamokin Fort, in the province of Pennsylvania, on the 3d inst. an indented Irish servant boy, named THOMAS COULTER, 17 or 18 years of age, smooth faced, fair hair, and fresh colored, his right hand and wrist remarkably larger than the left: Had on and stole with him a lead colored coat, made surtout coat fashion, but the tail of it lately cut off short, two shirts, one of them striped and the other tow linen, two pair of buckskin breeches, half worn, one pair of blue and red stockings, all home made; an old wool hat, half worn shoes, with large square brass buckles, a pair of green Indian leggings, patched with red cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, shall have FIVE DOLLARS, and if taken up out of this province, or brought home, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands accounts, writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with a country store; he also understands the managing a plantation in all manner of agriculture, and is willing to go to any of the Southern provinces or the West-Indies. Any gentleman wanting such a person, will be waited on immediately, by leaving a line with the Printer hereof, directed to J. B.